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China Softens

Trade Stance,

Requesting

More Talks

U.S. Prepares to Send

Team to Beijing Feb. 13;

Piracy Is Main Obstacle

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Just two days after being slapped with 100 percent punitive tariffs against more than \$1 hillion in goods, China asked U.S. negotiators on Monday to return to Beijing next week to

resume talks on the piracy of American-made music, movies and software. U.S. administration officials immediate-

ly welcomed the move, and said it suggest-

ed that China's leadership may be re-

thinking one of its most direct

confrontations with the United States in years. "It's a step in the right direction," the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kan-

tor, said. 'I don't know how China could

But Mr. Kantor cautioned that China's

[Mr. Kantor said U.S. negotiators would

be sent to China on Feb. 13, Agence

It is still far from clear, Mr. Kantor said.

that the dispute will be settled by Feb. 26,

the day on which the tariffs automatically

that it could agree to cracking down on piracy just before the deadline expires.

much as it did last year in a lower-profile dispute over textiles. But with the Chinese

leadership in disarray, some American

diplomats expressed concern Monday that

there were still powerful interests in Beij-

ing arguing against accommodating the

China's action increased the likelihood

invitation, sent by the trade minister, W: Yi, contained no specific proposals.

have responded more quickly

France-Presse reported.)

Western Europe Proposes New Trans-Atlantic Pact

A Redefined Alliance Would Wrap In Economic Ties With Stronger Defense

By Joseph Fitchett

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MUNICH — Offering the boldest proposal yet for reshaping Western unity in the post-Cold War era, European governments are urging the creation of a Euro-American pact — in effect, a trans-Atlantic community cemented by both security and economic ties.

No official blueprint has been divulged, but foreign and defense ministers from Britain, France and Germany urged, in strikingly similar terms, an initiative along these lines last weekend at an annual security seminar in Munich.

Defense Minister Volker Rühe of Germany called for a "new, wider trans-Atlantic contract" that would spell out the de-tails of military, political and economic cooperation designed to preserve the free markets and democratic values of the Western democracies.

The essence of this ambitious idea is to broaden the North Atlantic Treaty Orga-Drization alliance by adding a parallel eco-nomic track and, simultaneously, extending allied security cooperation so that it goes beyond Europe and assumes nearly

U.S. officials have reacted cautiously to this suggestion of a new basic pact. But some U.S. representatives at the Munich gathering suggested privately that it might appeal to the White House as a highprofile initiative that would allow President Bill Clinton to battle isolationist tendencies in Congress.

The way to this new European thinking among policymakers was opened by a growing realization, driven home by the Bosnian experience, that Europe cannot realistically hope to meet any significant military challenge on its own soon — at least not for a decade. This vulnerability has also been hammered home by signs of reviving militarism in Russia, officials

As a result, interest in preserving NATO and keeping U.S. power engaged in Europe has been heightening. Suggestions that enjoyed wide currency only a year ago

— for example, that the Western European Union might gradually supplant NATO—are being scaled down.

The most original feature of this European idea, called a Euro-Atlantic community, is the notion of forging a parallel methanism for coordinating policies in trade, monetary policy and other econom-ic sectors with the United States and Cana-

in the current atmosphere of heightened international business competition, a revival of economic nationalism could threaten solidarity among the democracies, as dangerously as military rivalries did in Europe in the past, officials said. "Defense issues alone do not offer a

broad enough foundation for the edifice we need," Malcolm Rifkind, Britain's defense secretary, said in supporting Mr. Rühe's proposal.

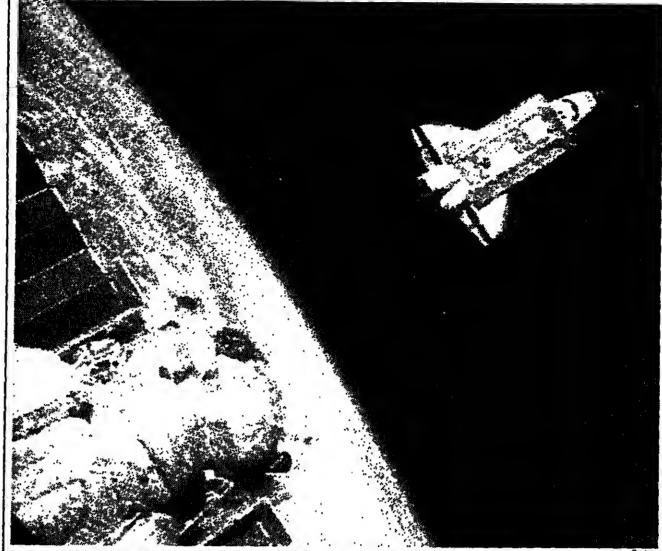
The status of Britain and Germany as strong NATO backers lends solid credentials to the proposal, which was also en-dorsed by Klaus Kinkel, the German foreign minister and the leader of the liberal Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in the Christian Democrat-led govern-

As a sign of German willingness to assume a full role in a new trans-Atlantic partnership, Mr. Rühe said that "the European Union must become capable of taking action as a global player." That implied a new willingness in Bonn to think about a broader role for its troops, in exchange for renewed specific U.S. commitments. renewed specific U.S. commitments.

More surprisingly, a similar suggestion came from France's foreign minister, Alain Juppé, who called for "a new trans-Atlantic charter to consolidate the common desire of North America and Europe to contribute to international stability in all its dimensions."

While not abandoning French insistence on greater European leadership in NATO, Mr. Juppe persuaded many allied officials that he was offering a more pragmatic and constructive approach than France had been willing to adopt before.

His comments could be a taste of future See ALLIES, Page 8



DELICATE MANEUVER — The U.S. shuttle Discovery gingerly approaching the Russian Mir space station Monday at a distance of a little over 100 meters. The crew was practicing for a planned docking in June. Page 3.

Balladur Rebuffs Mitterrand on Algiers

By William Drozdiak Washington Post Service

PARIS - In an unprecedented slap at President François Mitterrand, the conservative government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur on Monday rejected Mr. Mitterrand's proposal for the European Union to be bost to a peace conference on

Algeria.
It was the most serious clash yet in the delicate power-sharing relationship that has prevailed for nearly two years between the Socialist head of state and the leading opposition candidate to succeed him. And it reflected the deep cleavages within France's political leadership over how to deal with the bloody insurrection in the former North African colony that has claimed 30,000 lives in the past three years. After consulting Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, Mr. Mitterrand pro-posed Friday that the 15-nation Union sponsor peace talks between the military-

backed regime in Algiers and its Islamic

opponents.

The offer drew an angry response from the Algerian government, which castigated Mr. Mitterrand for interfering in its domestic affairs and accused him of harboring "a visceral hatred of an independent

Algeria."

The French president stressed that his proposal was "a hope, not yet a policy," and his aides said the initiative was designed to instill fresh momentum in a plan endorsed last month at a meeting in Rome by Algeria's secular and Islamic opposition parties.

That manifesto, which called for the cessation of hostilities, freedom for some 10,000 political prisoners elections, was rejected by the Algiers gov-

Mr. Mitterrand's aides said the idea was warmly encouraged by Mr. Kohl, who told the French leader over a private dinner at the Elysee Palace that France, as the former colonial power and the current president of the European Union, must take the lead in halting Algeria's descent into civil war. They said Mr. Kohl insisted that

France had to act soon if it hoped to fortify Europe's ties with Mediterranean states and halance the enhanced relations with the East that Germany has been cultivat-

Over the weekend, however, Interior Minister Charles Pasqua insisted that the government had not been involved in the initiative taken hy Mr. Mitterrand who, as head of state, maintains supreme authority over the direction of France's foreign and security policies.

Foreign Ministry officials said that while the French government was keen to promote dialogue between Algeria's military rulers and their secular and Islamic opponents, there could be no question of interfering in Algeria's domestic political

"Algeria is in a state of virtual civil war. and we can only get hurt by becoming directly involved," a senior ministry offi-

Ever since democratic elections that the Islamic Salvation Front was poised to win See FRANCE, Page 8

United States, in part because an agreement would cut off one of the most profitable businesses run by the Chinese mili-

Keith B. Richburg of The Washington Post reported earlier from Beijing:
As the United States and China appeared to be edging back to the bargaining table, most husiness leaders and diplomats here remained convinced that some agreement would be reached in the three weeks remaining before Feb. 26. That is when the Clinton administration has said it will impose punitive tariffs on \$1.08 hillion worth of Chinese electronics, furniture, hicycles

and other products. After that threat, China immediately said it would retaliate by imposing equally crip-pling tariffs on U.S. alcohol, cosmetics and cigarettes, while suspending movie and video imports and calling off talks with U.S.

automakers hoping to expand here. The dispute has left the American business community in China in the uncomfortable position of trying to balance its interest in seeing Beijing abide by internationally accepted copyright and patent protections against its equally strong fear of being penalized or locked out of the booming Chinese market if trade tensions escalate.

The common refrain Monday from U.S. husiness leaders and analysts of China's economy was that Washington and Beijing each had too much to lose from a trans-Pacific trade war and that, for the moment, both sides were publicly playing hardball

to appease domestic constituencies. The main danger, they said, was that with their hard-line rhetoric, representatives in Washington and Beijing may have

backed themselves into corners. Some See TRADE, Page 8

SAILING AWAY — A windsurfer navigating a Dutch highway Monday. Partial costs of the flood have been estimated at up to \$882 million. Page 2.

AGENDA

Austrian Bombing Points to Extremists

VIENNA (AP) -- A bomb exploded in a playground waste container in an ethnically mixed village Monday, seriously wounding a municipal worker. The blast followed a weekend bombing

nearby that killed four Gypsies.
The Austrian Interior Ministry said the weekend bomhing was probably the work of rightist extremists but said it had few details about the incident on Monday in Stinatz, a village near the Hungarian border where half the people are ethnic Croats

Austrian radio, however, said a letter with anti-Croat statements was found.

The Gypsies were killed in Oberwart, about 100 kilometers (about 60 miles) south of Vienna. The bodies were found near an anti-Gypsy sign.

PAGE TWO North Korea in Kim's Shadow

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prosecutors that he receive a reduced sen- whether to seek a mistrial, said it was NEW YORK — In a surprise move Monday, the man accused of mastermindunfair for the case to have opened without Mr. Siddig Ali said his plea was a mestheir knowing that a deal was in the works. ing a plot to bomh the United Nations This is the second time that Mr. Siddig

pleaded guilty, implicated all the others charged with him and said his Muslim religious leader had approved the attacks.

The decision by Siddig Ibrahim Siddig

Ali to plead guilty to all charges against him and cooperate with prosecutors gave a huse boost to the federal government's

Although Mr. Siddig Ali could still face life imprisonment, his plea seemed to be an attempt to win a recommendation from

N.Y. Bomb Case Defendant Pleads Guilty

sage to the world that his acts did "not reflect Islam at all, because God did not

tell us to kill innocent people for his sake."

The plea added a bizarre twist to the trial. Defense lawyers learned for the first time that Mr. Siddig Ali had told the government on Jan. 23—one week before opening statements - that he wanted to cooperate, and that Judge Michael Mukasey had appointed a separate lawyer to

handle negotiations. Defense lawyers, who are considering

Ali, 34, has agreed to cooperate with prosecutors. In June, he became a government witness, but the agreement fell apart. The prosecution charges that Mr. Siddig Ali and 11 others, including an Egyptian

sheikh. Omar Abdel Rahman, planned to "wage a war of urban terrorism" in the United States. They contend that Mr. Siddig Ali selected targets and organized the conspirators, and that Sheikh Abdel Rahman approved the attacks.

Separatist Fervor Spreads to Native Tribes in Quebec

By Charles Trueheart Washington Post Service

KAHNAWAKE, Quebec - A hunger for self-determination has powered Quebec separatists this year to their most promising rendezvous with independence in

But now the French-speaking separatists are perturbed to hear, from Quebec's restive Indian communities, the hostile echo of their own freedom cry.

"Why do the people of Quebec have this right to selfdetermination if people who've lived here many more hundreds of years don't have that right?" said Kenneth Deer, editor and publisher of the Eastern Door, a Mohawk community newspaper on the Kahnawake reserve, across the St. Lawrence River from Montreal. "Is this a right that only white people have?"

Indians are the tiniest minority in the province of Quebec, about 60,000 out of 7 million residents. But they have seized the opportunity of a popular referendum on Quebec independence, to occur sometime this year, to press their own case for autonomy and empowerment and even territory.

To the consternation of the separatists, the natives are finding their most compelling arguments in the rhetoric and principles of Quebec's home-grown nationalism. Matthew Coon Come, the grand chief of Quebec's Crees, put it simply: "If Canada is divisible, so is Que-

"Quebec can't separate without allowing its natives to separate," said David Elkins, a political scientist at the University of British Columbia and author of a new report on native self-government in Canada. "There aren't two problems here, there's just one."

Indian claims to sovereign status "pose the most serious threat to their separation project," said Gerald Alfred, a Mohawk who teaches political science at Con-cordia University in Montreal. "Whose homeland is this? What are we saying? You don't own the land you live on. You can't have a bigger challenge than that."

The separatist Parti Québecois, in power since September and only months from its first chance since a See QUEBEC, Page 8

Pol Pot's Terror Stalks a Cambodia Weary of Corruption

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

CHOEUNG EK, Cambodia -- It is said by Cambodians that anyone who doubts the truth of what happened here in 1975 must make the pilgrimage to this tiny village. Because in what was once a fertile rice paddy on the outskirts of Phnom Penh, the capital, there is a grisly and convincing memorial to the frenzied slaughter that erupted across Cambodia 20 years ago this

क्राग्रेष्ट. One visitor needed no convincing at all.
"I was a boy during the Pol Pot times, and I still remember how they would line up people — 10 people, 100 people — and the their hands and shoot them in the back," said Buntha Krouch, a Cambodian-

American whose Cambodian mother-in-law had insisted that he make the trip to Chocung Ek.

"You don't forget this."
Mr. Krouch, 25, who fled Cambodia in 1979, stood transfixed before the government-built ossuary here: a glass pagoda encasing 8,985 human skulls.

These were the victims of the killing fields of Choeung Ek, one of the death camps organized by the Khmer Rouge, the Maoist-inspired guerrillas whose reign of terror over Cambodia began with the cap-

The skulls were unearthed from deep pits that are still littered with shards of bone and frayed strips of cloth.

ture of Phnom Penh in April 1975.

Two decades after it set in motion a

thousands — perhaps more than 1 million — Cambodians, the Khmer Rouge and its notorious leader, Pol Pot, continue to torment this nation.

Much has changed in Cambodia in the last 20 years: the 1978 Vietnamese invasion that forced the Khmer Rouge back into the jungle, the 1991 agreement that was to end the civil war between the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese-installed government, the 1993 election that established the first freely elected govern-

But Cambodians face a threat that is hauntingly reminiscent of that era.

Then, as now, Poi Pot, the French-educated Cambodian born with the name Saloth Sar, stalks the dense forests, waiting peasant revolution that killed hundreds of for his chance to grab power from a gov-

ernment perceived by much of the public as corrupt and incompetent.

Then, as now, his most effective weapons are the terror that he can unleash almost at will in the countryside, and the hypnotic loyalty of a handful of ruthless

Some diplomats and certainly many Cambodian officials argue that the Khmer Rouge is growing weaker and more isolated as thousands of Pol Pot's troops have

"The Khmer Rouge will definitely disappear," Foreign Minister Ung Huot said.
"It is only a matter of time."

But others find it difficult to be so hopeful, predicting that the guerrillas will plague Cambodia for years, possibly an-See CAMBODIA, Page 8



Pag. then II.

Kim's Gone, but North Korea Remains on His Path

By Don Oberdorfer Washington Post Service

YONGYANG, North Korea -- Kim Il Sung stands tall and majestic on Mansu Hill, his right hand extended grandly over the capital that he built from the asbes left by U.S. bombing in the Korean War. Six months after his death last July, he still dominates North Korean life not only in the giant bronze statue on the hill, but also in the television programs, publica-tions, cultural presentations and policies of the regime he left behind.

Our flight from Beijing had landed at sunset. Less than an hour later, our four-member academic exchange delegation from George Washington University's Sigur Center for East Asian Studies was guided to the towering statue to pay respects. Television lights recorded our moment of silence for hroadcast on the evening news. Behind us in the subzero chill were groups of schoolchildren, and then a group of children and adults, placing flowers at the statue's feet. Such expressions of

homage take place constantly.

Based on decisions made by Kim Il Sung shortly before his death, North Korea is moving cautiously toward a greater engagement with the world outside. It seemed to me after more than 20 hours of discussions with senior officials that they are walking a tightrope. trying to improve their economy and external relations without disturbing their highly mobilized and monolithic society. How far the shift will go, at what pace and with what success are central questions for the months

Since my previous visit here in June 1991 as Washington Post diplomatic correspondent. the Soviet Union collapsed, and China, North Korea's country's other historic patron and ally, established relations with South Korea. Then, after several years of growing confrontation. North Korea signed a nuclear deal with the United States on Oct. 21 that promises the first cooperative relationship between the two nations.

The biggest change, though, and the one that has raised worldwide speculation about the present and future, was the death at age 82 of Kim Il Sung, who had led the country since its founding under Soviet sponsorship after World War II. His eldest son and chosen successor, Kim Jong II, 52, is said to be in charge but has rarely been glimpsed since his

"The Dear Leader Supreme Commander Kim Jong II is exactly like the Great Leader Comrade Kim II Sung, said Kim Yong Sun, a senior secretary of the ruling Communist Party, one of many officials here who bears the clan name of Kim. "He is leading the party, state, the military and diplomacy."

This declaration was echoed in one form or another hy nearly everyone else we met hut so far, almost inexplicably, Kim Jong II has not succeeded to his father's formal positions as general secretary of the Worker's Party, as the Communist Party is known, or president



A suhway station in central Pyongyang has been decorated with a mural, at right, of the ubiquitous "Great Leader," Kim li Sung.

Last spring, escalating tension with the United States and other nations over Pyongyang's nuclear weapons program brought the outhreak of a new war on the Korean Peninsula closer than at any time since the bloody 1950-53 conflict, and much closer than most

people realized. But in mid-June. Kim II Sung, meeting with former President Jimmy Carter, defused the tension by agreeing to an immediate freeze in nuclear activity. At the same time, he hegan a serious drive toward the first summit meeting with South Korea's president. The evidence is strong that Kim II Sung made some of these decisions with his own immense authority on the spur of the moment, without prior discussion with officials of his government or the ruling party.

ollowing his father's death, Kim Jong II has intervened at least twice to keep North Korea on the path of reconciliation with the Unifed States. Neither intervention was made public officially; both suggest that the internal crosscurrents in the regime are stronger, or at the least more visible, than during the Kim II Sung era, but that Kim Jong II retains the

power to resolve them when necessary.

The shadowy new leader, according to North Korean negotiators in Geneva and officials here, personally made the decisions to negotiate and sign the Oct. 21 Framework Agreement with the United States. This accord requires North Korea to halt and eventually dismantle its nuclear program in return

for a supply of alternative energy and the establishment of U.S. economic and diplomatic ties. Private comments of North Korean officials, as well as a highly unusual public attack on the negotiations by a North Korean Army spokesman at the height of bargaining last September, strongly suggest that the country's powerful military establishment op-

The evidence is strong that Kim Jong II again intervened in late December -and again, over military objections - to order the release of Chief Warrant Officer Bohby Hall, whose helicopter had been shot down after it strayed into North Korean territory. Kim Jong Il's personal involvement, which had been indicated earlier to the U.S. officials who negotiated Mr. Hall's release, was confirmed by the party secretary, Kim Yong Sun.

As these examples suggest, North Korea's very large and powerful military has become even more of a factor in the country's internal workings since Kim Il Sung's death. Perhaps sensing that the military would need tending. Kim II Sung named his son supreme commander of the North Korean military forces in 1991; this remains today his most important formal post.

On Jan. 1, the day when Kim Il Sung had traditionally made a New Year's address that set the tone and policy for the year ahead. Kim Jong Il made no public statement. Instead, wearing military garb, he visited an army unit in company with the nation's high command. It was only his second appearance in public since his father's funeral in July.

My own experience underscores the growing visibility of the military. The two government Mercedes-Benz cars hringing our delegation from the airport to town were stopped at a military checkpoint along the road to establish our identities, something that had never happened on my previous visit. Army and internal security guards, often armed with automatic weapons, were in much greater evidence in Pyongyang than they had been before.

A European visitor who has traveled numerous times into the countryside -- as I did not do this time - said he has recently observed a greater military presence than in the past.

On the surface there is no sign of any threat or even challenge to the regime. When I asked the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Kim Young Nam, a high-ranking member of the Polithuro, why Kim Jong II had not become head of the Communist Party and government, he responded that the "main reason" was that "still at the moment our people feel the great loss" of their founder-

Because of that, he said, "we in government still refrain from organizing any ceremonies in public." Asked when the formal transfer of power would take place, he replied, "Wait

Improved economic conditions are considered important to a smooth transition. According to outside estimates, North Korea's total economic output bas steadily declined since the collapse of the Soviet Union, previously its most important trading partner. Sur-prisingly, though, there is notably more vehicular traffic in Pyongyang than in my previous visit. The capital, at least, appears husy and by no means impoverished.

im Jong U, an official responsible for the country's external economic relations, spoke enthusiastically of American and European companies that are actively exploring investments and business opportunities in the Rajin-Sonbong free-trade zone on the Russian and Chinese horders in the far north. He was very explicit, however, that the "socialist market economy," permitting outside enterprise to operate in the zone, will not be extended to the rest of the country, which will continue as a command economy.

The economic official said that a new airport was being opened to foreign traffic near the free-trade zone; that the capacity of the seaport was being expanded 10-fold and that a new hotel to accommodate visitors was being completed.

"We are really interested in economic cooperation with the United States," said Kim Jong U, citing oil exploration and processing, mining, electronics and machine-building as areas of particular interest. For all this, he made it clear that in the short run, at least, economic ties with increasingly prosperous South Korea offered the greatest opportunity.

The most troubling aspect of North Kore-n policy is a refusal to resume the official dialogue and negotiations with South Korea. North Korean officials insist that Seoul irrevocably insulted the Korean people at the time of Kim Il Sung's death. The South refused to express condolences and instead ordered a military alert and prevented prospective mourners from traveling to the North or otherwise expressing themselves.

Most officials I saw repeated a demand that South Korea's president apologize for these actions as a precondition for the re-establishment of the North-South dialogue.

It seemed significant, however, that Kim Yong Sun, who is in charge of North-South relations for the Communist Party, made no mention of an apology during a long discussion. (Following our departure from Pyong-yang, Mr. Kim formally proposed a national convocation of North and South on Aug. 15. the 50th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese occupation at the end of World War fl. The proposal, while unacceptable to the South, has initiated a round of maneuvering hy the two Korean states that may lead in time to a resumption of negotia-

An Israeli Civilian Is Shot and Killed In Attack in Gaza

By Joel Greenberg New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Gunmen killed an Israeli security guard in the Gaza Strip on Monday, defying Yasser Arafat's rule there days before his planned meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to discuss an expansion of Palestinian self-rule.

The shooting, inside the Palestinian autonomy zone, challenged Mr. Arafat at a time when he is under heavy Israeli pressure to curb violence by militants before self-rule can be extended from Gaza and Jericho to most of the West Bank.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the ambush, a drive-by shooting that bore the marks of previous attacks by Muslim radicals.

The target this time was a convoy of two Israeli fuel trucks escorted by vehicles carrying Israeli private security guards and police officers of the Palestinian Authority. The convoy was attacked on the outskirts of Gaza, near the Nahal Oz crossing from Israel, as it headed for local gasoline stations.

Yevgeni Dromov, 32, an Israeli guard, was killed, and another guard was seriously wounded when their vehicle was sprayed with gunfire from a passing car. An Israeli Army spokeswoman said their vehicle had 46 hullet holes.

ing orchards to search for the attackers, and several people were detained for questioning.

The shooting underscored the difficulties in moving to the next phase of the Israeli-Palestinian accord, which is supposed to extend autonomy beyond the Gaza Strip and the

West Bank enclave of Jericho. A Palestinian suicide bombing last month that killed 21 Israelis dramatically heightened concerns in Israel about extending self-rule to areas near the country's population cen-

ters, Mr. Rabin has insisted that Mr. Arafat show first that he can effectively crack down on the militants.

Mr. Arafat spoke out angrily against the attack, calling it an attempt to "abort" nascent Pal-estinian self-rule.

"Who is the genius who wants to lock up the Gaza Strip and deprive it of the most basic raw materials we live on?" Mr. Arafat said in a speech at a school. "Don't I have the right to ask what is the hellish mentality that hatches these conspiracies?"

The shooting has reportedly led Israeli Army officers to consider banning all Israeli vehicles from the Gaza Strip. Tens of thousands of Gaza residents have been unable to reach jobs in Israel since it sealed off the Gaza Strip and the West Bank after the bombing. Mr. Rabin said he would

raise the problem of militant violence with Mr. Arafat at their meeting on Thursday.

Arab Nations' Joint Stand Eight Arab countries took a united stand Monday against international tolerance of Israel's refusal to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Reuters reported from Cairo.

Foreign ministers from Egypt, Syria and six conserva-tive Gulf states said that exempting Israel from nuclear in-Palestinian policemen spections was incompatible fanned out through surround- with Middle East peace.

It was the first time that highlevel representatives from so many Arab nations had taken a common position in the negotiations leading to nonprolifera-tion talks in Geneva in April. Israel bas never signed the

treaty, which runs out this year. "Comprehensive peace must achieve equitable and balanced security for all parties," said a statement by the foreign ministers of Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait and the United Arab

TRAVEL UPDATE

Cairo Yields on Route for Highway

PYRAMIDS

DF GIZA AND THE SPHINX

Miles

CAIRO — The Egyp-tian government has chosen a new route for a Cairo ring road to avoid an area of the pyramids after profrom

UNESCO, Culture Minister Farouk Hosni announced. "This route will not cross the region of the pyramids, from Giza to Dahshur," he said. The region covers an area of 22 square kilometers (9 square miles). "It is an ur-

gent solution that will protect the region of the pyramids. The route will also not cross the Memphis cemetery." President Hosni Mubarak intervened personally to suspend work on the road in November, after the UN Educational,

Scientific and Cultural Organization protested that it posed a danger to Egypt's cultural heritage. Egypt is planning a new tourist complex on the Red Sea, officials said Monday. The \$1.3 billion complex, covering a 9.5-kilometer strip in the Sinai Peninsula, will include hotels with 12,000 rooms,

sports centers and other leisure facilities. Air France cabin crews will hold a 24-hour strike on Tuesday that is expected to cut medium-range flights hy 30 percent, the company said Monday. Long-range flights will not be affected, it said. Airport firemen, on strike since Feh. 2, voted Monday to extend their stoppage for another 24 hours. That strike is causing delays of 20 to 25 minutes at Paris's Orly and Charles de Gaulle

Ansett Australia is close to reaching accords to operate as a shuttle carrier to Sydney for other airlines stopping in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, airline officials said Monday. (AFP)



North Korean-made appliances on display in a department store in central Pyong-yang. A radio costs about a fifth of the average North Korean's monthly salary.

Floods Prove Dutch Rivers Can Be as Dangerous as the Sea

old-timers do in the river coun-

try; be built a sheep ladder leading to the attic of his barn.

"Once the first sheep goes up, the other 33 will follow," he

By Marlise Simons

New York Times Service GORINCHEM, the Netherlands - When the Meuse River harreled over bottom lands and flapped against the tip of the dikes, farmers in the Dutch beartlands said they underswells each spring because of rains and melting mountain

And even when it rose to record levels and the government threatened towns, many farm-

AT THE TOP

AMARI

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BUTTER SERVICE - BOARDROOM & SECRETARIAN SERVICES - COCATAE EDUNGE -

ordered 200,000 people to leave explained.

might drown in the flood wa-575 PAGOUS ROGNE & SURES * 21 CORNER SURES * IN INSCURING ROCKES * ters. If they butchered the calf and put the meat in the freezer. there would be a risk that the FOR current would go out and the meat would spoil. **WHO ARE** Since medieval Christian monks built the first barriers along the four biggest Dutch rivers, villagers have accepted floods as part of the cycle of **USED TO BEING** nature. The rivers that drain the

> positing their silt, bearing min-WE'VE RESERVED erals and seeds, in this vast del-THREE FLOORS For generations, the Dutch JUST FOR YOU! have lived with the paradox of settling and building cities and industries below sea level, on swamps, on dried-up lakes, on

the flood plains of the rivers. But last week fear struck the cities. The Netherlands is Europe's most densely populated country, built on the certainty that the nation's renowned technology would keep the wa-

water from the Alps and the

Eiffel and the Ardennes moun-

tains, have, after all, created

much of the Netherlands, de-

naturally theirs and the most crucial dikes, bolstered by the work of soldiers and volunteers, held out.

Kees deLange and his wife. Leni, debated whether to kill a bickering is gathering pace soil while silt deposits bave about the question: Why, in this raised the water level of the rivcountry that prides itself on having some of the world's best calf. If they didn't, the animal water managers, could the center of the nation have been at risk?

Much of the answer lies in the choice that was made four decades ago when the North Sea was identified as the coun-

try's main enemy.
At the time the decision seemed evident; in 1953, storms ing 1,800 people and flooding vast tracts of land. Defense of the west of the nation, the seat of government, of industry and of its biggest cities, was bence

made the priority.

For the next 30 years, the Dutch poured sand and concrete to strengthen their coastline, setting up vast sea barriers on land and in the water. The enormous new sea defense system cost more than \$3 billion. river country, had to wait.

True, the rivers have flooded added, referring to the neglect part of the land that was once of the river dikes that caused so much havoc in the last week.

Engineers have long warned that river dikes needed raising because the century-old barri-But as the waters recede, ers have slowly sunk into the

Since 1980, almost 160 kilometers (100 miles) of river and lake dikes have been fortified. But 565 more kilometers of dikes - some of them weakened and near-collapse this week — remained to be done. And therein lies part of the

Plans have been delayed by government bureaucracy on the burst the western sea dikes, kill- one side and by opposing local residents and conservationists on the other.

The arguments for and against the modern dike renewal are evident near the village of Brakel. The medieval dikes here.

which have slowly sunk into mud, have been given a sturdy facelift. The water management agency has broadened the dike by about 10 meters, raised it by more than a meter and encased Meanwhile, the hinterlands, the it in stone that is intended to be resistant to plants.

Nearby trees whose roots With the sea barriers we sealed off our front door," a were a nuisance have been cut government official said. "Alas. down. Engineers say this dike we've been caught off guard will provide safety for another through the back entrance," he

From the Second the command London Registered as a newspaper of the post of he

Marijke Brunt, a biologist with the Foundation for Nature and Environment, calls this new vision "brutal and clumsy" and compares it to the traditional riverscape many Dutch cherish: the meandering and gentle slopes of the old dikes, studded with wild flowers and ringed with willows and poplars overlooking the river.

Since the panic of the past week, the arguments of conservationists, residents and the many other lobbies who want to guard the landscape against more concrete may well have lost ground.

Prime Minister Wim Kok has called for a defense plan for the rivers to be completed in the next five years instead of the 15year project now on the draw-

But officials said the government would also uphold its plan to rethink the management of the rivers. Rather than only work on flood control through engineering works, its environ-mental plans stipulate that where possible the rivers must run free, be allowed to drain off into natural reservoirs of flat land, regain their side channels and spawn again the alluvial forests, which were cut down but which were nature's way of preventing sudden, damaging

Most Dikes Declared Safe, **Last Dutch Return Home**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM - The last Dutch flood evacuees headed home Monday as the authorities declared the majority of dikes around the lower Meuse and Waal rivers safe.

"The situation is more or less back to normal," an Interior Ministry spokesman said Monday. "The remaining people are being allowed home this morning, and the rest of the livestock are going back Tuesday."

Swollen rivers forced 250,000 people to evacuate their

homes last week in the worst natural disaster in the Netherlands in 40 years.
But swiftly receding water levels allowed the last 14,000

people, from the villages of Gorinchem Oost and Boven Hardinxveld in the west of the evacuated region, to return home Monday. The others returned home over the weekend. The costs of the evacuation and the loss of revenue have been put by the provincial chambers of commerce at 1 billion to 1.5 billion guilders (\$588 to \$882 million).

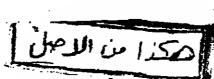
Most Dutch rivers and canals reopened to shipping Monday. Traffic had been halted to keep ships' wakes from damaging flood-threatened dikes.

Government ministers planned to meet Tuesday to explore

whether new laws are needed to expedite wholesale renovation of the region's dike system. A spokesman for the chambers of commerce in Gelderland. the province from which virtualty all residents were evacuat-

ed estimated that local companies lost 140 million guilders (\$82 million) in business each day for up to seven days. Prime Minister Wim Kok has pledged that no business will go bankrupi because of the flood. The government has agreed to pay part 500 guilders toward the evacuation and water damage costs for companies, but not lost earnings.

Because the Netherlands is flood-prone there is no flood (Reuters, AP)



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THE AMERICAS

Clinton Offers '96 Budget to a Hostile Congress

By Paul F. Horvitz International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON - The ideological battle for the direc-tion and scope of the U.S. government continued Monday as President Bill Clinton delivered his annual budget to a Republi-can Congress determined to fashion its own fiscal vision for

Mr. Clinton cast his \$1.6 trillion document as a roadmap toward additional spending cuts, more tax relief, and further cuts in the annual deficit without slashing core social

But Republican leaders have already asserted that the plan avoids the hard choices oeeded to attack the sacred cows of social entitlements and that it fails to deliver a balanced feder-

al budget by 2002. Mr. Clinton again challenged through program euts. He

know," he declared.

"My budget cuts spending cuts taxes, cuts the deficit and does out cut education or Social Security or Medicare," he added. "That is a good budget."

The chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Pete V. Do-meniei, Republican of New Mexico, said Mr. Clinton's plan raises the white flag of surrender at the red ink of government spending."
His House counterpart, John

Kasich of Ohio, complained that the White House plan "lacks courage" because it avoids attacking entitlements.

The president said that over the next five years he envi-sioned saving \$144 billion

a balanced hudget in seven

"Americans deserve to anow" he declared.

"Anomericans deserve to gross domestic product, which the Clinton deficits would achieve. Cuts in entitlements should be accompanied by health care reform, she argued.

The budget was accompanied by the latest White House ecooomie forecast. Laura D'Andrea Tyson, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, predicted that real growth in the gross domestic product would be 2.4 percent in 1995, and average 2.5 perceot for the rest of the decade. This "soft landing," she said, would be accompanied by a slight up-tick in inflation this year, followed by an average inflatioo rate of 3.2 percent until the year

Unemployment will remain

Republicans to explain to the would devote \$63 billion of that public where they will cut feder-to tax cuts and the remainder to all spending to reach their goal of a balanced hudget in seven

When the spending to explain to the would devote \$63 billion of that in a range of 5.5 percent to 5.8 seems to have paid more attenprent for the next five years and the spread between short term and long-term interest.

His chief budget aide argued term and long-term interest goal Republicans have freand the spread between short-term and long-term interest rates will return to a more nor-

mal range, she predicted.

Ms. Tyson said short-term rates would average 5.88 per-cent in 1995 and 5.50 percent thereafter. Long-term rates, she said, would peak at 7.9 percent this year and average 7.0 per-cent for the rest of the decade.

Io some respects, the Clinton budget acknowledges the new Republican primacy in Washington by stressing both budget cuts and tax relief. Mr. Clinton is seeking \$63 hillion in tax cuts aimed at families with children and designed to stimulate sav-

ings.

The Republican vision calls for even greater tax relief, also aimed at bouseholds with children, but aimed as well at businesses and investors.

In addition, Mr. Clinton

goal Republicans have fre-

quently cited.
White House officials contend that the president's budget will not be ignored by the Re-publican-led Congress because to do to bring the deficit down."

"We will see what they mena to do to bring the deficit down," said Alice Rivlin, Mr. Clinton's budget director. "We haven't seen anything yet."

She said the annual federal deficit of some \$300 billion in 1992 equaled 4.9 percent of

gross domestic product, but that in 1995 the percentage would drop to 2.7 percent and fall to 2.1 percent by the end of the decade. Republicans counter that the actual current

deficit of around \$200 billion will not fall during that period.
Following are the key elements of Mr. Clinton's plan:

The heart of the income tax cut is a \$500 credit for each child younger than 13 in familiar.

ilies earning \$75,000 or less a year. Also, more flexible Individual Retirement Accounts.

• Defense: Mr. Clinton

would cut nearly \$8 billion this year while improving readiness and pay. Over the next year the army will field 10 divisions instead of 12; the navy will sail 365 ships, down from 373; and the air force will fly 20 active and reserve fighter wings instead of 21. Republicans favor a new missile defense system and prefer no cuts in defense, but they acknowledge that the Pentagon budget should be re-

• Immigration: Mr. Clinton wants sharp increases for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Border Patrol and the Customs Service.

• Space: Funding would begin to drop, but the space shut-tie mission would remain at current levels.

· Health and Welfare: Socalled entitlement spending for health, nutrition and child welfare would rise.

• Education: Grants to the states would increase, and more money would go to the neediest local schools.

• International: Spending would remain flat at \$21 billion, with some \$5.2 hillion going to Israel, Egypt and Jordan.

POLITICAL NOTES

A Libertarian Think Tank Proposes Its Own 'Contract'

WASHINGTON — Forget the flurry over these first 100 days of the 104th Congress and the Republican "Contract With America." The libertarian-leaning Cato Institute has much bigger things in mind.

The think tank, whose philosophy is the less government the better, has produced a detailed blueprint for the new Congress that goes well beyond what the Republicans are contemplating. If enacted even in part, it would transform the role of the federal government in American life.

In a new "bandbook" for Congress, Cato outlines a soup-to-nuts agenda to reduce spending, eliminate programs and agencies and substan-tially restrict the power of the federal govern-ment. Cato says it is time to reduce the military, replace the income tax with a oational sales tax, raise the Social Security retirement age to 70 and allow workers under age 50 not to participate in the system, and abolish environmental laws and

In its 358-page bandbook, Cato argues that the federal government has amassed power far beyond anything imagined by the Founding Fa-thers, but that the 1994 elections offer a way to reverse those trends. "The American people fi-nally concluded that the experiment in big government was a failure," the handbook says.

As a result, Cato issues a challenge to the new Republican majority to think boldly. If the new Congress, they say, "merely tinkers with marginal reforms, leaving the vast bulk of the welfareregulatory state in place, it is likely to be run out of town in short order," the handbook asserts.
(Dan Balz, WP)

White House Moves Ahead On China and Budget Jobs

WASHINGTON - Speedy confirmations are going to be increasingly important in the last two years of President Bill Clinton's term: Prospective nominees may start turning down jobs if they appear to be scarcely more than one-year postings. The Clinton White House appears to be catching on and working on filling some impor-tant jobs that have long been vacant.

ocrat who lost in November, is close to being named the next U.S. ambassador to China. Mr. Sasser, now going through a background check, may not be fluent in Mandarin, but he has the advantage of senatorial courtesy to ensure swift passage to Beijing. He would replace J. Stapleton Roy, a career foreign service officer whose tour was supposed to have ended last summer.

Former Senator Jim Sasser, a Tennessee Dem-

On the domestic front, former Representative Alan Wheat of Missouri, who lost a Senate bid in November, is the president's choice to be the next deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget. The job has been vacant since Alice M. Rivlin replaced Leon E. Panetta, now the White House chief of staff, last summer. The nomination of Mr. Wheat, an economist who spent 10 years in the House, is expected to be nnounced soon.

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Senator Bob Dole discussing affirmative action.

End Affirmative Action? Dole Is Asking the Question

WASHINGTON - Senator Bob Dole, the majority leader, says that Senate Republicans plan to study dropping federal measures that encourage employers to hire members of minority groups. Mr. Dole has asked the Congressional Research Service for copies of all federal legislation that promotes such hiring, known as affirmative action, or involved the use of racial preferences in hiring and contracts.

"You know, the people in America now are paying a price for things that were done before they were born," Mr. Dole said, "Slavery was wrong, But should future generations have to pay. majority leader, says that Senate Republicans

wrong. But should future generations have to pay for that? Some would say yes, I think it's a tough

The Republican investigation of affirmative action is likely to give added attention to a move by conservatives in California who are seeking a allot initiative that would eliminate all affirmative action requirements in state law.

Asked whether he could support such a refer-

endum or proposition, Mr. Dole said that be was not familiar with the particulars of the proposition but that "it's something that we're looking

He said be wanted "to be fair" and provide opportunities for everyone in American without having to struggle every time if you have somebody that wants a raise."

Quote/ Unquote

Representative John A. Boehner of Ohio, the chairman of the Republican caucus, on the administration's budget proposal: "The Clinton administration seems to have gone AWOL in the

With Mir

Compiled by Our Staff From Desparches CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida - The shuttle Discovery hovered only 44 feet (15 meters) from Russia's Mir space station on Monday at the climax of an orbital readezvous that will set the stage for a linkup between orbiting spacecraft in June.

The two craft traveled in tandem at 17,500 mph (28,000 kpb) from darkness into sunlight high above the southern tip of Kamchatka and the northern tip of Ja-

They maintained the position for about 10 minutes. then the shuttle backed away from Mir and circled the space station at a distance of 400 feet (120 meters) while crew members made a photographic sur-

It was only three hours earlier that the Russian Space Agency agreed that Discovery could fly the close approach.

The decision came after three days of negotiations between American and Russian engineers. The Russians had feared that the nine-year-old space station would be damaged by fuel that was leaking from a steering jet on the space shuttle.

U.S. engineers agreed to have the astronauts stop the leak by closing a manifold that supplies fuel to the broken jet.

The rendezvous was intended as practice for future shutties that will dock at Mir to transfer equip-ment and crew members. The first of those missions is set for June, when Atlantis will dock there to retrieve two cosmonauts and a NASA astronauL (AP. Reuters)

U.S. Shuttle Day Care Looks Substandard Makes Tryst Services to Infants and Toddlers Are Found Especially Poor

Services to Infants and Toddlers Are Found Especially Poor

By Barbara Vobejda Washington Post Service

Journalists lining up Monday at the Government Printing Office in Washington to get copies of the 1996 Clinton budget.

WASHINGTON — The vast majority of the 5 million American children who spend their days in child care centers are receiving mediocre care. and one in eight are in poor-quality settings where their health and safety are threatened. according to a multiyear study of bundreds of

The study, conducted by a team of academics at four universities and funded by several major foundations, rated just one in seven centers as good quality, where children enjoyed close relationships with adults and teachers focused on the individual needs of the children.

The study said problems were most prevalent in care for the youngest children: Forty percent of infant and toddler rooms "did not meet chil-

ciently poor to interfere with children's emotional and intellectual development."

The findings come as Congress debates whether to require millions of single mothers on welthe need for child care at the same time federal funding for such care may be reduced.

follows by less than a year a study by the New York-based Families and Work Institute that

for in another person's home rather than at a

Together, the studies paint a bleak picture of child care, a subject of intense interest at a time when more than half of American mothers of

young children are employed. "It is a wake-up call," said Barbara Willer spokeswoman for the National Association for the Education of Young Children in Washing-ton. "As a nation we bave not paid enough attention to the daily environment of 5 million of

our preschool children." The new study found that parents greatly overestimate the quality of care their children are receiving. Ninety percent of parents surveyed as part of the study rated their children's programs as very good, while trained observers found that

most of the same centers were poor to mediocre. "Parents need to be much better informed consumers," said Suzanne Helburn, an econoships and learning."

While noting that quality varied widely, the repulsion concluded that most child care was "sufficiently possible pos

Among the most troubling findings, the study said, was the relatively lower quality of care for the youngest children.

"Babies in poor-quality rooms are vulnerable fare to work, which would dramatically increase to more illness because basic sanitary conditions are not met for dispering and feeding; are endangered because of safety problems that exist in the The study, titled "Cost, Quality and Child room; miss warm, supportive relationships with Outcomes in Child Care Centers," is one of a adults; and lose out on learning because they handful of comprehensive studies of day care. It intellectual growth," the report said.

In the poorest-quality centers, researchers said found comparably poor levels of care available they observed no warmth or support from the in "family day care," in which children are cared adults toward the children.

Zedillo Impatient With Mexico Rebels

By Tim Golden

QUERETARO, Mexico -In a sign of growing impatience with peasant rebels in the

Mr. Zedillo did not specify what new measures he might

special session of the Mexican Congress to deal with the Chiapas problem if progress was not made toward a settlement. Other officials said such a step could come within weeks.

"The conflict in Chiapas represents a constant threat to toughly worded speech Sunday in this central Mexican city. "Mistrust is no longer a valid excuse to delay the dialogue."

ward, however, two senior offi-cials said privately that they un-derstood him to be deliberately hinting at military action as a possible alternative. Since the end of a brief shoot-

ing war on Jan. 12, 1994, officials have ruled out offensive public tranquillity, to peace and to justice," Mr. Zedillo said in a politically suicidal. As about 1,500 supporters of

the insurgents debated the croation of a new national pobitical front at another auditorium in Mr. Zedillo insisted that his Queretaro, Mr. Zedillo lashed "peaceful conviction and will to out at leftist groups with ties to

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FOUR SEASONS . REGENT. DEFINING THE ART OF SERVICE AT 46 HOTELS IN 19 COUNTRIES.

New York Times Service

southern state of Chiapas, President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León has warned that be will pursue other strategies to end the conflict if peace talks with the insurgents do not produce results soon.

take. But he said he would call a negotiate" were firm. After- the rebels

seven people and destroying the truck

e Four Roman Catholic priests have been

· High winds destroyed a five-story-high aviary at the Bronx Zoo in New York City, and zoo officials said 32 terms and gulls were missing. .

Away From Politics

 A fire injured 15 students at a fraternity house at Ohio Northern University in Ada, Ohio. Officials said they did not know the cause of the fire at the Sigma Pi

 A tanker truck carrying liquid petro-leum gas exploded in Emeryville, California, after skidding along a guard rail on a ton announced. (WP) busy freeway, killing the driver, injuring • A \$23 million F-16 fighter jet assigned

removed from their parishes and assignments after admitting that they molested the same altar boy during the 1970s, Cardinal James A. Hickey of Washing-

to the New Mexico Air National Guard was destroyed when it crashed during a training flight outside Albuquerque, but the pilot ejected and suffered only minor injuries, officials said. (AP) **ASIA**

33 Killed In Pakistan As Muslim **Sects Clash**

The Associated Pres KARACHI, Pakistan Youths hurned tires in the streets Monday and set a bus aftre after a weekend of sectarian violence in which 33 people were killed and dozens were

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto said she believed that "a foreign hand" was behind the killings, an allusion to India. She offered no evidence.

Police and paramilitary troops in armored vehicles patrolled the Liaguatabad district in central Karachi, where both Sunni and Shiite Muslims have come under attack.

Twenty-one people were killed hy gunmen in two shootings Sunday at Sunni Muslim gatherings. On Saturday night. 12 men, most of them Shirtes. were killed in similar attacks.

While no new sbootings were reported Monday, police said young men set up barricades of burning tires and set one public bus ablaze. The weekend killings were one of the worst outhursts in recent years in Karachi, an increasingly lawless city of 10 million.

The shootings also raised questions about wbether Miss Bhutto's government had lost control of Karachi, the country's business capital.

"No one is prepared to invest in Karachi with the continuing violence," said S.M. Munir. head of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, "The absence of fresh investment has made the unemployment problem worse.

More than 800 people died in political and religious violence last year, hut there were few arrests and fewer convictions.

The main question at the moment is the survival of the country," 'aid Jamil Yousuf, a keep mistresses in mainland businessman who has set up a China, the holiday presented a citizen's group to help deal with

the violence.
Miss Bhutto withdrew the army from Karachi in November and said the police were capable of maintaining order. But more than 200 people were killed in political and religious violence in December and Jan-



Mourners in Karachi on Monday carrying the coffin of a Sunni Muslim killed by gunmen. Tamil Eelam, a guerrilla group

the law, and where local women

now speak more openly about their husbands' Chinese affairs,

bave the same concepts as their

great-grandfathers," said Euge-nie Leung, a clinical psycholo-

gist. She has treated several pa-

tients among a growing number of Hong Kong women who are

becoming more open about

wife and a home means having

a place to relax, get a good

meal, take a shower and have sex," Miss Leung said. "If

These men think having a

Miss Leung said. "If

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their marital problems.

"Many Hong Kong men still

Hong Kong Targets Its Two-Family Men

Kong men now keep concu-

bines or mistresses in China.

aided and ahetted hy new

wealth and freedom on both

The aggrieved wives' admis-

sions of the trend reveal a new

twist to an old tradition and a

change among Hong Kong middle- and working-class

women's expectations, counsel-

Women at the grass-roots

level are now more aware of

own role in life," Miss Leung

TODAY'S

EDUCATION

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ors and psychologists said.

sides of the border.

Sri Lanka Enclave Rejoins the World

Embargo Eases on Tamil City As Zealous Rebels Halt Fight

By John Ward Anderson

JAFFNA, Sri Lanka - Bobbing in a gentle sea off the western coast of this war-wracked island nation, surrounded by what appeared to be a dozen local fishing boats, the 40 sail-ors on midnight naval patrol in Sri Lanka's largest warship were lulled into a false sense of

Suddenly, the fishing boats gunned their engines and opened fire, huzzing like gnats around the 330-ton, 130-foot (40-meter) ship. Two speed-boats packed with explosives broke from the attack and began suicide runs at the vessel. One did not make it. But the other rammed its bow into the ship with a huge explosion that killed 22 sailors and sank the

patrol ship.
The attack last September was the sort of gesture that has hecome almost synonymous with Sri Lanka, a tear-shaped island of 17 million people off the southern coast of India. Suicide bombings, particularly in assassinations, are a trademark of the Liberation Tigers of

ers looking into the phenome-

non find that most of the men

Ka-cbeung, a Hong Kong legis-

behavior a criminal offense.

"But I am confident some way

ital affairs through legislation."

Where once only wealthy

men could afford to maintain a

second or third unofficial wife

and their children, now even

working-class men are pursuing such status, or "face," if their jobs take them into China on a

Province have made all sorts of

bours in unsafe sweatshops.

men and the Chinese women,

when they are in a place where

"The Hong Kong men work-ing in China are lonely and un-

der a lot of stress," said Miss

don't have a mistress, their

peers will ask questions about

Hong Kong fathers and Chi-

nese mothers of an estimated

240,000 children born out of

wedlock that this is acceptable.

mainland mistresses pose a new

social problem in the territory,

with dozens of heartbroken

wives seeking help from local

social welfare organizations every month," said Mr. Li in an article in the Sunday Morning

Anyone living with a woman not his wife for two years, who

financially supports her or who bas a child hy ber, will be liable for prosecution if Mr. Li's pro-

But many people concerned

about the practicality of Mr. Li's proposals bave denounced

them. They cite the incentive

such a law might provide for

posed new law is enacted.

"It is important to note that

perous Hong Kong.

Kong.

them.

Post.

public dehate.

basic feminist issues and their lator who wants to make such

that has waged a 12-year cam-paign for an independent bomeland for ethnic Tamils in the north and east of the coun-

Fed up with terrorism and a war that have claimed about 35,000 lives, wrecked the economy and ruined Sri Lanka's image as an idyllic vacacion spot voters gave a strong pro-peace mandate last fall to Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga, the new president. Sourced by a 25-hour visit by Pope John Paul II last month, government and Tamil Tiger officials announced a cease-fire and embarked on one of the most serious peace initiatives of the war.

Here in Jaffna, the rebel stronghold on the northern peninsula of the island, the cease-fire has offered a rare reprieve for 700,000 residents who have been sealed off from the rest of the world for almost cight years, living without elec-tricity and telephones and un-der a tight economic embargo that has banned such essentials as gasoline, batteries, medical supplies and cement.

Bomhings that have demolished parts of the city and killed hundreds of civilians have been suspended, and a partial lifting of the embargo has filled stores with items such as chocolate, hiscuits and shampoo, previ-

ously banned as luxuries,
"It's been very hard," said S. Benedict, the owner of a large textile shop. "There's no gaso-line, no diesel, and transportato come by, it appears that share a life. Hong Kong men are still in the good old days." tion is very difficult, but after Marriage counselors and oth-10 years, we're used to it. But people are all very happy be-cause peace is coming."

involved are unwilling to talk about their role with anyone Few think the negotiations will go smoothly or quickly, and hut their peers. But one man many doubt the sincerity of the who disapproves of the lifestyle has brought the practice into Tigers and their leader, Velupillai Prabhakaran, who has used the open, prompting spirited previous cease-fires to extract government concessions while "Some may think this is a consolidating his military posicrazy idea which will never be tion and beefing up supplies.
The Tamil Tigers bave put into practice," said Eric Li

backed away from their longstanding demand for an independent homeland, saying they will discuss "full autonomy" as an alternative.

"There's an accumulation of mistrust and misunderstanding that will take a long time to clear," said Jayantha Dhanapala, Sri Lanka's new ambassador to Washington. "We don't expect any magic solutions, but the progress bas been quite considerable.

So far, the government and Lower property prices and the Tamil Tigers have engaged deeper pools of labor in the primarily in confidence-buildboom towns of Guangdong ing measures - the cease-fire, exchanges of prisoners and liftbusiness easier to conduct in ing of the economic embargo on China than in crowded, prositems with no military uses without delving into the tough-At the same time, young Chier compromises needed for a nese women have migrated to permanent peace. Those issues the south looking for work in include agreements for some export-oriented factories. Some sort of Tamil state and disarmopt for a less arduous way to ing the Tigers.

survive than working long But according to Jaffna resi-"For both the Hong Kong dents, the steps taken since Mrs. Kumaratunga was elected prime minister in August and president in November have no one knows them or what noticeably eased fear and tenthey are doing, their moral standards loosen," said Paulina Kwok, a social worker with sion on the peninsula and lowered prices. Gasoline, for instance, cost as much as \$220 a Caritas Family Service in Hong gallon (\$60 a liter) three years ago hut is now down to about \$25. Still, prices of food and other commodities are generally twice as high in Jaffna as in Kwok, whose group handled 130 cases involving affairs in China in 1994. "And if they

Colombo, the capital. People bere have learned to adaps. Motorized ricksbaws bave been modified to run on kerosene, while diesel autos op-But Mr. Li of the Legislative erate on a mixture of kerosene Council disagrees with the and vegetable oil. For the most part, though, bicycles are the principal form of transportation, and hundreds of them clog the main streets of Jaffna.

A few months ago the embargo was lifted on diesel-powered electric generators, which now provide light to a few stores and homes and power the Jaffna movie theater's projector.

The conflict has its roots in centuries-old religious and ethnic differences between Tamils in the north and east -who are mostly Hindus and Christians and account for about 18 percent of the island's population --- and Sinhalese, who are Buddhists and make up about 70 percent of the population.

In recent decades, Tamils have complained that discrimination by the Sinhalese-dominated government has denied them jobs and services. On the peninsula, residents

hail the Tamil Tigers as a great military organization that has forced the government to the bargaining table, but many people expressed fear of the group. which over the last decade has systematically killed any rival to Mr. Prabhakaran.

Few people would openly criticize the Tigers, but those who did questioned whether their peace efforts were sincere and doubted that the group would allow a political opposition to emerge if peace comes.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Australia Challenges Lisbon Claim

THE HAGUE — Australia, replying Monday to Portugal's challenge to its 1989 agreement with Indonesia on offshore oil exploration in Timor Gap, accused Lisbon of manufacturing the case. Australia's solicitor general, Gavan Griffith, told the International Court of Justice here that Portugal had brought the case to win a platform for its dispute with Indonesia over East Timor.

"Portugal is bringing the wrong case against the wrong party, and it is doing so for the wrong reasons," Mr. Griffith said. Portugal, the former colonial ruler of East Timor, presented its case to the Court of Justice last week, arguing that Australia had violated East Timor's right of self-determination by signing the 1989 treaty with Indonesia.

The treaty covers oil exploitation in the Timor Gap, which is a 24,400-square-mile (61,000-square-kilometer) stretch of sea between East Timor and Australia. Indonesia, which is not at the hearings, invaded East Timor in 1975 and annexed it the following year, but the move was not recognized hy the United Nations, which regards Portugal as the territory's

Lisbon argues that Australia therefore had no right to sign the treaty with Indonesia.

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Belgrade Helic Probably Fully Serbs. L. Teili

Rebels Take Town in Afghanistan

KABUL - The strategic northern Afghan town of Kunduz has fallen to the opponents of President Burhannddin Rahbani, a government spokesman said Monday. He said that the town, the capital of Kunduz Province, had fallen Sunday and that government troops had retreated to villages north of the town. The capture of Kunduz is the most significant

AFGHANIATAN

gain for opposition forces since Mr. Rahbani's forces drove out them from their bases in Kabul in June last year. The spokesman said the government troops would regroup and try to recapture the town. There were many military and civilian casualties, he said, hut gave

Japan Party Opposes Bond Issue

TOKYO — Japan's main opposition assailed government suggestions Monday that taxes be raised to pay the bill estimated at \$100 hillion for rehuilding the city of Kobe, devastated hy an earthquake.

The New Frontier Party said it opposed tax increases. saying that reconstruction funds should come only from the issue of national bonds.

A Volcano Alert in Central Java

JAKARTA - Mount Selamat in Central Java is spewing smoke, and nearby villages have been told to watch out for an eruption, the official Antara news agency said, The volcano is about 300 kilometers east of Jakarta,

VOICES From Asia

Keat Chhon, Cambodian finance minister, on steps toward membership in the Association of South East Asian Nations: "Cambodia is extremely enthusiastic about moving toward an observer status and eventually to full membership. We believe the entry of Cambodia, Laos, Burma and Vietnam into ASEAN will be beneficial for each of the countries concerned, for the region and indeed for the wider international commu-

Gao Qi, an analyst with Shanghai Shenyin Securities Co., on market fallout from the U.S.-China trade dispute: "The trade dispute was the main reason for the fall in prices. The reports were all over the newspapers today and that put some pressure on investors."

Dudley Howard, managing director of Guinness Flight Asia, on the trade dispute: "The headlines are shricking, but other doors may be opened. We're among those that are buyers on gloomy days rather than gloomy sellers." Matiu Tarawa, a Maori, rejecting a proposal by the New Zealand government to settle land claims: "We accuse you of the rape and theft of all lands and resources in Aotearoa."

A Naked Insult Shatters New Zealand's Holiday

Agence France-Presse

WAITANGI, New Zealand - New Zealand's national day events were in uproar Monday after an attempt to torch a historic building was followed by a the ceiling on payments. Maori activist's baring his tattooed huttocks at Prime Minister Jim Bolger and Governor-General Catherine Tizard.

Police said an attempt was gi Treaty House where, on Feb. 6, 1840, native Manri conceded sovereignty to Britain in return for guaranteed land rights. Waitangi Day celebrations

Chinese Court Backs Widow Of Emperor The Associated Press

BEIJING - The widow of China's last emperor has won a long legal case involving the copyright of her husband's autobiography, an official newspaper reported Monday.

Li Shuxian, a nurse who married Pu Yi in 1962, 5) years after he lost the throne at age 6, claimed the late Li Wenda should not sbare a copyright to her husband's book, "From Emperor 10 Citizen."

The Beijing Intermediate People's Court ruled that Li Wenda, who helped Pu Yi revise the autobiography, should not share the copyright and that Pu Yi was the sole writer, the China Daily reported.

Pu Yi was overthrown by the revolution that ended China's 2,000-year-old imperial system. The Communists, who took power in 1949. jailed him until 1962 and he died in 1964.

Monday were the first since the government unveiled a 1 hillion New Zealand dollar (\$638 million) fund for settling Maori land claims. Many Maori reject

At ceremonies on the treaty ground, which is in front of the treaty bouse and overlooking the Bay of Islands, Dame Catherine, who represents Queen made to burn down the Waitan- Elizabeth 11 in Wellington, was spat at the New Zealand flag was trampled and Mr. Bolger was booed continuously during official welcoming ceremonies.

Tame Iti of Tuhoe tribe exposed his buttocks as a haka, or war dance, was performed on the treaty grounds.

Baring the huttocks is a se-

vere Maori insult, last used bere in the 1970s when a Maori activist showed his naked rear to Prince Charles. "We intend to honor the trea-

ty in a way it has never been bonored before. We are prepared to talk, but if you only want to sbout..." Mr. Bolgar said before the crowd drowned

him out.

As the official party left the grounds, a scuffle broke out between police and several Maori activists.

Earlier. Police Inspector Alan Collin said that a small area around the treaty house had been scorched in the fire but that a naval sentry on duty at the freaty grounds sounded the alarm and put the fire out.

Drug Cases Rise in Shanghai Agence France-Presse

SHANGHAI — Courts in Shanghai rired 162 drug cases involving 318 people in 1994. more than twice the number in 1993, the daily Xin Min Evening News reported Monday. Li Guoguan, vice president of the city's high court, was quoted as saying that drug cases bad increased as a result of the opening up of China.

they're living in two places be-cause of their work they think, bid to criminalize cross-border said. "They're looking for more than just a breadwinner. They can be found to deter extramar-"Why not bave two wives?" concubinage has spurred lively Although statistics are hard want someone with whom to public debate about mores and

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By Kevin Murphy

HONG KONG — As Hong

Kong celehrated the Lunar

New Year, visiting one's family

was among the most important

But for many local men who

dilemma that went beyond old

customs: With which family

should they celebrate this new

Such questions are suddenly

topical in Hong Kong, where a

of many ancient rituals.

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DEATH NOTICE Maurizio Pavesi

more sbort-term affairs.

President of Sun Line Cruises. died in Genoa, Italy on February 5 from hean fadure. He was 5) years old. Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Devoto in Monte Carlo on Wednesday, February 8 at 10:30 a.m.

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EUROPE

Parliament

Is Urged

By Walesa

To Resign

WARSAW — President Lech Walesa, who has already

taken steps to dissolve Parliament and oust the left-dominat-

ed government, asked the legis-lators Monday to resign.
"I appeal to you, please step down, because history will not forgive us." Mr. Walesa said at

a meeting of caucus leaders and speakers of both chambers. "If you don't do that," he said,

then I will make the decision." adding that he had the right to

dissolve the legislature.

Parliament has said that the pretext Mr. Walesa was threat-

a special court if he tried it.

At Monday's meeting Mr.

Walesa once again vowed to up-hold the law and rejected any

suggestion he might use armed

He renewed accusations that

Prime Minister Waldemar Paw-

lak's government had delayed

said that Alexander Kwas-niewski, the head of Democrat-ic Left Alliance, the former Communist Party and larger

partner in the two-party coali-tion with Mr. Pawlak's Polish

Peasant Party, would be a more

The alliance is also dissatis-

fied with Mr. Pawlak's perfor-

effective prime minister.

Mr. Walesa has repeatedly

Belgrade Helicopters Probably Supplied Serbs, UN Team Says

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

Lisbon Clain

stehanistan ,

SPLIT, Croatia - More than 15 Serbian helicopters, apparently on a resupply mission, crossed from Serbia into Bosnia-Herzegovina recently, a re-port from Dutch UN military

observers says.

Their mission, whose final destination was not known, suggested again that the Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army is still heavily involved in the Bos-nian war, that President Slobo-dan Milosevie of Serbia is less than sincere in saying he has cut off supplies to the Bosnian Serbs, and that NATO's enforcement of a "no-flight" zone over Bosnia is patchy.

The military observers, based near the eastern Muslim enclave of Srebrenica, saw the helicopters flying westward from Serbia just before dusk on Friday as other UN observers at Serbian airfields near the border were barred from their usual access to those airfields and to the radar screens operating there, according to a UN spokesman, Paul Risley.
"The report is clear that these

helicopters, flying in formation, came from Serbia, most probably on a resupply mission," Mr. Risley added.

Similar helicopter flights from Serbia were noted by the United Nations last year, but never before have so many aircraft been seen together flying in formation. The sorties are consistent with other evidence of continuing involvement of Serbia in the war, because when a plane that took off from the Udbina airfield in Serb-held Croatia last November crashed in northwestern Bosnia, its pilot was found to be from Belgrade, could bring about a wider war.

The Udbina airfield was later bombed by NATO, but Serbian aircraft resumed using the air-field last weekend, UN officials

The Yugoslav Army formally withdrew from Bosnia in the summer of 1992, but it continues to maintain contact with General Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian Serbian military commander and a former Yugoslav Army officer.

Many members of the army are known to he unhappy about Mr. Milosevic's decision in Au-gust to impose a trade blockade on the Bosnian Serbs because they refused to accept a proposed international peace settlement that would rquire them to give up one-third of the land they hold in Bosnia, Mr. Milo-sevic was rewarded with an easing of a Western economic embargo on Serbia.

The helicopter mission Friday came as there were signs that the Serbs of Serbia, Bosnia, and Croatia --- whose desire to live in a single country is at the root of the wars in the former Yugoslavia — were closing nks in the face of threats of a wider Balkan war in the spring.

The Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, has said that he would aid the Croatian Serbs if they were attacked by the Croatian Army. Snch an offensive is considered possible after March 31, the deadline set last month by President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia for 12,000 UN troops to start withdrawing from Croatia.

Mr. Milosevic also warned recently that Mr. Tudiman's decision, which will lead to the removal of the UN buffer between the Serbs and Croats,

Open Road Calms A Tense Sarajevo

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina - Hundreds of residents streamed out of Sarajevo on Monday across a newly re-opened road offering an escape from months of economic and psychological isolation.

The route south linking Sarajevo with the rest of govern- to each other across the table, ment-held Bosnia reopened to the harder it will be for these civilian traffic following a UNbrokered agreement between the authorities here and rebel

Scrbian officials. Another road between two Serb-held suburbs was restored for use by Serbian travelers un-

der the deal, which was a key humanitarian provision of a cessation of hostilities agreement signed by the warring par-ties on Dec. 31. Serbs traveled between their

strongholds of Ilidza and Lukavica. Muslims and Croats drove across the UN-controlled airport to and from governmentheld Butmir and Dobrinja by bus and car.

The suburbs surround the

For the Serbs, the 30-minute journey replaced a daylong roundabout trip while the roads were closed.

Muslims and Croats escaped the claustrophobic scramble through a tunnel burrowed under the airport that has been their main lifeline from the Serb-besieged city to the outside world.

UN peacekeepers, who negotiated the agreement and provided escorts, said at least 700 people from the three communities made the journey.

The roads were reopened untween the Bosnian Serbian while a political settlement is Army and Muslim-led Bosnian being sought. (AFP, Reuters)

government forces that took ef-

. The UN saw the road opening as a means of anchoring the truce more firmly. "The further we have the par-

ties down the road of peace," said a UN spokesman, Alexander Ivanko, "the more they talk parties to start shooting at each other."

Sarajevo residents were delighted but wary. "This is very, very good," Esad, a 30-year-old Muslim po-

liceman, said. "It will surely improve the

situation in town, but I can't believe this can last more than two or three days because I simply cannot believe the Scrbs."
Serbian forces closed the roads last summer.

Until recently, civilians try-ing to cross the airport risked being turned back by UN soldiers or being cut down by snip-

er fire from the frontline sub-If there are no hitches, UN peacekeepers will intensify efforts to persuade the Serbs to let

commercial traffic use the The move would significantly ease shortages in Sarajevo. which relies on UN convoys and an international airlift to

Sarajevo's police chief, Enes Bezdrop, told Reuters that the Serbs also had agreed to let civilian buses run between Sarajevo and Visoko, northwest of the city, beginning Tuesday.

The current cease-fire, which is a result of mediation by for-The roads were reopened un-der a four-month cease-fire be-due to last until the end of April



Lech Walesa showing his preoccupation at a press conference in Warsaw on Monday.

U.S. Pins Its Policy on Yeltsin Alternatives Could Be Worse, Officials Fear

By Daniel Williams Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - The bloodshed in Chechnya and the Russian government's inept handling of the war bave served to harden Clinton administration support for President Boris N. Yeltsin as U.S. officials tie the fate of Russia policy to his political survival.

This comes even though senior administration officials no longer excuse Mr. Yeltsin's handling of Chechnya by blaming bad advice, now acknowledging that missteps resulted from Mr. Yeltsin's authoritarian and closed style of decision-making - which is unlikely

Still, the administration is reluctant to abandon political and moral support for Mr. Yeltsin, with legislative elections this year and a presidential vote next year. Mr. Yeltsin is weakened politically, and administration officials fear the alternatives to his rule would be less compliant on a range of issues.

Thus, as the Russian leader's performance worsens, the United States feels a need to bolster him against his enemies. No one seems to have devised a program of promoting democracy and free markets without Mr. Yeltsin's participation.

Strobe Talbott met with Senator Mitch McConnell, Republican of Kentucky, to promote aid for Russia, arguing that if Mr. Yelt-sin fell, his probable successor would be Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky, the extreme nationalist member of Parliament.

Senator McConnell said Mr. Yeltsin was looking more and more like Mr. Zhirinovsky. a notion Mr. Talbott disputed, an administration official said.

Mr. Talbott will testify this week before the foreign operations subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, headed by A State Department official said Senator

McConnell wanted to put at least one condition on the roughly \$300 million in assistance: that Russia withdraw its troops from former Soviet states that object to their continued

"We should avoid the temptation to per-sonalize our relations with Russia," Senator McConnell said. "To calibrate what we do on the possible reaction in Moscow is a mistake."

He said he may still support aid to Russia. although "not as enthusiastically as before." An administration official responded;

"Just who else are we going to deal with? Yeltsin is president of Russia, period." The administration has taken several steps during the Chechen crisis to display support

NEWS ANALYSIS

for Mr. Yeltsin. During a December visit to Moscow, Vice President Al Gore assured him that the NATO alliance would not expand this year or next.

The guarantee was designed to ease his concerns that North Atlantic alliance, by expanding in advance of elections, would feed the fervor of Russian nationalists who find the move threatening.

The United States is backing a \$6 billion loan package for Russia from the International Monetary Fund, plus another \$6 billion to maintain the value of the ruble. Russia's daily nya makes it unlikely that it can meet IMF requirements that budget deficits be reduced.

The administration lacks an option it had two years ago, when it pressured the IMF into granting lenient terms to Moscow on a \$3 billion loan.

For a while during the Chechnya crisis, U.S. officials said they hoped Mr. Yeltsin would repair relations with liberal reformers he ousted last year. Projecting their feelings that no viable alternative to Mr. Yeltsin exists, except perhaps Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, the officials say the reformers have no choice but to join forces with him.

It is far from certain, however, that the liberals will rush back to Mr. Yeltsin's side. They have been among the harshest critics of

Grozny Rebels Routed, Moscow Says

MOSCOW - The Russian military said Monday that it had broken the back of Chechen rebel resistance in Grozny after seizing a key separatist stronghold in the southeast of the city, the Itar-Tass news agency reported.

Tass quoted the regional military head-quarters in Mozdok as saying that Russian forces had taken control of Minutka Square in the Chechen capital during the night.
"This ends the organized resistance of fighters on the territory of the entire city," said the report, which could not be confirmed

independently. But Tass conceded that separate groups of rebels were still fighting.
Russian reports of military success in

breakaway Chechnya have frequently been

Chechen rebels, who have vowed to defend their homeland, say the struggle is far from

The Russian forces, sent into Chechnya on Dec. 11 to crush the independence bid, seized the central presidential palace two weeks ago, turning Minutka Square into the center of resistance. It was a crucial part of a corridor that linked rebel-held parts of the city with the rest of Chechnya.

The Sunzha River, which winds through Grozny, had also acted as a natural barrier that prevented Russian forces from moving further into rebel-controlled parts of the city in the southeast.

But Tass reported that elite marines and ground troops had crossed the Sunzha on Sunday night and taken control of Minutka Square by seizing the buildings around it.

mance, but the Peasant Party has so far refused to let him be Mr. Kwasniewski said at a press conference after the stormy meeting that he thought Mr. Walesa had given the coalition partners time to look for a solution that would be acceptable to the president and to "I think in view of the president's statement that he will not

infringe the constitution, any hasty decision by the president can be ruled out," he said. Mr. Walesa, the former head of the Solidarity labor puion

that toppled the Communist regime in 1989, appears deter-mined to get rid of the govern-ment before his presidential term ends in December.

He cannot take action

against the government itself, so he must dissolve Parliament to hold new elections. The current government was chosen by a Parliament elected in 1993, after Mr. Walesa had dissolved the previous legislature.

On Thursday, Mr. Walesa sent letters to the speakers of both chambers to ask their opinion on dissolving Parliament, the first legal step toward

doing so. Two days later, Parliament said that Mr. Walesa had no grounds to dissolve it and threatened to take him before a special court that determines whether politicians are acting

within the constitution. Mr. Pawlak said Saturday that he was ready to share power and responsibility with Mr. Kwasniewski, who is expected to be Mr. Walesa's main rival in the November presidential elections. Mr. Walesa said Saturday that he would not oppose formation of a government headed

by Mr. Kwasniewski. Mr. Walesa did not explain why he would not object to a Kwasniewski government. (AP, Reuters)

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Way Cleared for EU-Turkish Pact

BRUSSELS — EU foreign ministers cleared the way Monday for the signing of a trade accord with Turkey this year after agreeing to set a date for the start of talks on entry of Cyprus to the Union.

Officials said that Greece, which had vetoed the accord because of Turkey's occupation of northern Cyprus since 1974, had agreed to the pact provided the EU began negotiating with Cyprus within six months of the intergovernmental conference next year. The customs union would give Turkey virtually unrestricted access to the EU's single market. (AFP)

EU Far From TV Quota Decision

BRUSSELS — The European Union's executive agency will hold its first discussion on aid to the film and television industry Wednesday, but appears weeks away from any decision on the vexing issue of television programming quo-

tas, officials said Monday.

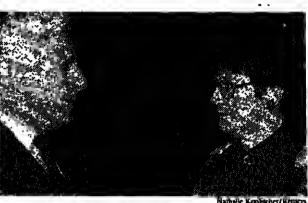
The delay is a setback for Paris, which had pushed the European Commission to draft legislation on strengthening quotas so that EU culture ministers could work on it at a meeting in Bordeaux next week. But sources said divisions remain deep inside the Commission and that not enough work has been done on possible measures like tax incentives for film production, which some officials believe could ease demands for tighter quotas.

In the meantime, the Commission will agree to double its aid to the industry, to 400 million European currency units (\$500 million), by the year 2000. (IHT)

Summit on Ex-Yugoslavia Urged

BRUSSELS — EU foreign ministers backed a French proposal Monday that calls for a special international conference on the former Yugoslavia.

"Such a summit could pave the way to an international conference to deal with all matters relating to the conflict in former Yugoslavia," the ministers said. It would bring together the leaders of Croatia, Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Serbs along with members of the "contact group" of the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Germany.



Jacques Poos of Luxembourg and Lena Hjelm-Wallen of Sweden at the foreign ministers meeting Monday.

Fixing Compensation of Larger EU

BRUSSELS - EU foreign ministers told the Commission on Monday to begin a six-month mission to negotiate what it cost trading partners when Austria, Sweden and Finland entered the bloc at the start of the year.

The United States, Japan, Canada, South Korea, Indonesia, New Zealand, Australia, Norway, Iceland and Thailand have complained that higher tariff barriers in the three new EU members cost them business. They are entitled under

world trading rules to negotiate for compensation.
The EU signed an interim compensation deal with the
United States in December worth 150 million to 200 million Ecus. The deal expires at the end of June, by which time the Commission is to have negotiated a definitive agreement.

The EU maintains that there were no net losers among the

bloc's trading partners because enlargement opened some previously closed markets.

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Tuesday:

BRUSSELS: European Parliament's Socialist group concludes a seminar on EU institutional reforms in 1996. BRUSSELS: Sir Leon Brittan and Karel Van Miert, commissioners for trade and competition, meet the British trade

FRANKFURT: European Monetary Institute Board meets to continue preparations for the third phase of economie and

BRUSSELS: Commerce Minister Grethe Knudsen of Norway meets the minister for European affairs of France. Alain Lamassoure, and the European commissioner for external relations, Hans van den Broek.

PARIS: Mr. Lamassoure meets the Select Committee on European Legislation.

BRUSSELS: Marcelino Oreja, the broadcasting commissioner, meets the president of the European Broadcasting Union, Albert Scharf, to discuss television policy. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Herald Eribune

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Austria Near Accord on Budget Cuts

agreement on deficit reduction agreement, he said that there at the moment." to avert a crisis over the budget. "We have in principle

reached an agreement," said Mr. Vranitzky, a Social Democrat "Only minor details need to be ironed ont." The government of the Social Democrats and the conservative People's Party has been try-

ing to strike a deal since November on reducing the deficit. Erhard Busek, vice chancellor and leader of the People's Party, said recently that the government would have to resign if it failed to agree on trim-

ming the deficit. The shortfall was almost 105 billion schillings (\$9.7 billion) last year. Without budget cuts, it was expected to grow to 140 billion schillings this year.

VIENNA — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky said Monday that the coalition government in Austria had reached broad in Austria had reached br

overoptimistic.

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Rules and Rights in China

The Clinton administration's announcement of 100 percent punitive tariffs on more than \$1 billion of Chinese exports signals a consistent, well-targeted and well-executed policy for combat-ing Chinese piracy of American soft-ware, movies and music. With careful diplomacy, the administration can build on this move to toughen its stand on human rights and other issues.

The trade sanctions announced on Saturday were carefully designed to win maximum support from U.S. husiness. They may not force an agreement before actually coming into effect, along with Chinese countermeasures, on Feb. 26. Although both sides would like to avoid a trade war, the Chinese leadership now seems paralyzed by the imminent succession of Deng Xiaoping and afraid to make any compromises with foreigners.

But the "intellectual property rights" that are at the heart of this dispute are the right place for Washington to make a stand. They represent the future of America's economy and global commerce.

The appetite for American culture and information-age technology is worldwide. These sectors of the economy represent America's great hope for future dynamism and prosperity. Tolerating the massive circulation of cheaply made Chinese reproductions, which are now sold throughout Asia would seriously undermine American producers.

In an earlier round of this dispute in 1992, China passed strong laws against copyright piracy. But Beijing has failed to enforce these laws even in stateowned companies. Copyright piracy is an issue that American husiness rightly feels strongly about, to the point of being willing to risk a trade war.

Key Republicans, like House Speaker Newt Gingrich, bave been quick to support the administration's stand. Washington aimed its sanctions to minimize disruption of the U.S. economy hy avoiding components like computer circuit hoards and consumer products like toys for which China was the only or principal source.

The message of this strong stand on intellectual-property issues will also be heard in other Asian and Third World countries where copyright piracy is a rights of their own people. growing problem.

Critics rightly lament that similar firmness was not shown last year over the issue of human rights. A State Department report last week newly documented China's flagrant human rights abuses, which appear to have grown worse in the months since the Clinton administration broke the link it had earlier established between China's human rights performance and its trade privileges.

But the challenge now is not to rewrite the past but to better integrate U.S. human rights, military and trade objectives. The imminent nomination of a new U.S. amhassador to Beijing should be the occasion for a careful reconsideration of Washington's diplomatic approach. A White House meeting on China policy already scheduled for this week should no longer limit itself to fine-tuning. While the strategy of engagement is right, a more tough-minded approach is in order, not just on trade but on questions from human rights to repression in Tibet and Chinese threats against Taiwan. The president's reportnominee, former Senator Jim Sasser of Tennessee, knows how quickly and forcefully Republican senators like Jesse Helms, Frank Murkowski and Mitch McConnell will raise these issues if the administration does not.

By refusing to link trade sanctions to these other objectives the administration limits its leverage. Since the Chinese military may help pick the next political leadership, military cooperation between Washington and Beijing should be maintained. But there are other pressure points, such as China's intense desire for an American presidential visit and gestures that might increase the international prestige of President Jiang Zemin.

Good relations between the United States and China are in the long-term interests of both countries — the United States needs China's markets and diplomatic cooperation, China needs America's capital exports and its strategic alliance against any future expansionist power in Asia. Those relations will not achieve their full potential until Beijing's leaders pay more heed to international trading rules and the human

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Streamlining Litigation

Last year a hipartisan majority of senators supported legislation to reform America's civil justice system by putting limitations on practices such as large contingeocy fees for lawyers and unlimited punitive damages. A filibuster killed the hill, which would also have run into trouble oo the House side, where former Representative Jack Brooks had long run interference for the trial lawyers. But the election changed prospects for legislation, and now civil ustice reform is a fast-track item in the Republicans' Contract With America. Hearings are expected to begin in both houses this month.

Much of what the new majority wants done is hadly needed. Courts are crowded, delays are loog and in some cases egregious awards are made. The whole system is expensive, not just to the partictpants but to the economy. And fear of unlimited liability has put a damper on some kinds of research and innovative product development. But no one wants to so limit rights of action that injured parties don't receive justice. Making a lawsuit loser pay both sides attorney fees, for example, would be a tremendous disincentive to litigation. And barring contingency fees would make it difficult for plaintiffs to find lawyers.

Last week a different set of reform proposals appeared in the House aimed at accelerating the resolution of disputes and reducing the high cost of lawyers' fees. A hill introduced by Senators Mitch McConnell and Spencer Ahraham incorporates some of the provisions

of the Contract hill but also provides an interesting incentive to settlement that is not in that proposal.

In part, the bill mandates a time period at the beginning of a lawsuit, during which the defendant can offer a settlement. If it is accepted, the plaintiff has his compensation without delay and only has to pay his lawyer an hourly rate. If he rejects the offer and goes to trial, the lawyer's contingency fee will be limited to the difference between the settlement offer and the final judgment. In these circumstances, both parties have a strong reason to settle early.

The chairman of the Senate's Judiciary Committee, Orrin Hatch, who favors reform hut does not support some of the stronger provisions in the Contract, is also drafting a hill. Instead of capping punitive damages, he suggests that a clearer definition of conduct that would merit punitive damages and a higher burden of proof for the plaintiff might solve the current problem. Senators Jay Rockefeller and Slade Gorton, who led the tort reform effort last year, are also preparing a revised version of their hill for introduction soon.

This weighing of reform proposals is a healthy exercise, particularly after years during which any suggestion of reform was squeiched by powerful lobbies. Trial lawyers and some consumer groups that have traditionally opposed change may resist, but a breakthrough could come this year. The Senate bills are a welcome contribution to this possibility.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Obstinacy and Destruction

The extremism of the fundamentalists in Algeria feeds off the obstinacy of the authorities, and vice versa, without either side managing to prevail. One of these days, dialogue must be started. Those like President Liamine Zeroual who want to talk only with like-minded people are condemned to a sterile monologue.

- Les Echos (Paris). The recent hombing in Algiers reveals the full extent of the crisis facing Algeria. The losers are the moderate opposition parties that recently worked out a democratic platform for peace in Rome. Censored and in exile, they have been

cut off from the people and must now watch as their efforts toward tolerance are destroyed by bomhs.

- Tagesanzeiger (Zurich).

The authorities in Algiers could not fail to react to the idea launched by François Mitterrand for a conference on Algeria under the aegis of the Enropean Union. Exercising subtle but effective pressure to hring the protagonists in the Algerian drama back to their senses is one thing. To impose on them an approach to be fol-lowed, which smacks of interference, is quite another - and it may well delay the awaited hour of national reconciliation.

- Le Monde (Paris).



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China in Flux: Opening, Rigid, Decomposing, Worried

BOSTON - Despite booming exports, the spectacular emergence of millionaires in a once egalitarian society, and eager compliance with the official injunction to "get rich," China's people are nervous. With the United States threatening trade sanctions, the future, more than ever, is enigmatic and omi-nous for a nation that has, on paper, the world's fastest growing economy.

Serious disorder could spring from the

enormous pool of unemployed - an

The centralized power that the gerontocrats are so anxious to inherit is a wasting asset.

army of at least 150 million, largely peasant, drifters who make up more than a tenth of the population. Or it could arise from bitter resentment of massively divergent rates of development between different regions, as well as between cities and countryside. China is also haunted by the specter of

violent clashes in the coming struggle to inherit the paramount power now wielded by Deng Xiaoping because of his unchallengeable personal prestige.

Against this background, the United

States has become extremely irritated with both China's failure to protect

By Robert Elegant

American intellectual property rights and its increasingly authoritarian rule, which mocks the Clinton administration's hopeful prediction that Beijing's buman rights record would improve. The State Department has just declared that performance to be worse, thus embarrassing an administration that wants to continue most-favored treatment of China's trade

on the basis of an improved record. The aged Communist Party leaders in Beijing will not, of course, abate their harsh suppression of dissent. To do so would imperil the power they preserved by ruthlessly crushing the democracy movement six years ago. Besides, they argue, lenience would cast China into anarchy, even chaos. The U.S. government has, perhaps willfully, failed to grasp that basic reality.

It also appears incapable of under-standing another obstacle to the uninterrupted expansion of trade with China: Washington seems blind to the two basic reasons for Beijing's reluctance to agree to protect American software and compact disks against piracy.

The first is stubborn pride, which requires that China not be pushed around hy other nations. To nationalists, American demands for civil liberties and for enforcing new commercial rules banning

the 19th and early 20th centuries.

China's resistance also stems as much

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from inability as from unwillingness to comply. That inability reveals much about the present state of the country.

Above all, official China is virtually paralyzed as it awaits the death of Deng

Xisoping. All action is frozen, as it was before the death of Mao Zedong in 1976 paved Mr. Deng's way to supreme power. Chinese hureaucrats have learned most painfully that doing nothing is al-ways safer than taking the initiative on new policies. The punishment for "error," as the new authorities may see it, is not mere bureaucratic disfavor but possihie loss of liberty or even life. So no

Chinese hureaucrat wants to change any

policy by an iota just now. Besides, the central hureaucracy's ower to enforce any new policy is negligible. Despite increasing stringency, the party and the central government are losing control of the country. At the grass roots, the local party apparatus can still dominate life. But regional and local apparatchiks are increasingly in-

dependent of Beijing, as well as increasingly corrupt and self-indulgent.

Not only do local officials do pretty

the illegal copying and sale of foreign intellectual property are hlatant interference in China's internal affairs. Not so different, indeed, from European and American armed intervention in China in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

China's resistance also stone as much - and to inherit - is a wasting asset.

Crime is growing exponentially with prosperity, and organized gangs are be-coming increasingly involved. Many are based on the old secret societies that the Communists boasted of eradicating White-collar crime, which means largely official crime, is rampant. As a result, between \$10 billion and \$20 billion a year is estimated to he flowing illicitly into private accounts abroad.

The coming battle for power, which may well involve armed clashes, will ex-acerbate all those trends.

The Chinese policy of imposing strict political control while allowing economic freedom is too often lauded elsewhere in Asia and in the West as preferable to the Russian relaxation of both political and economic controls, and the consequent chaos. A glimpse of the inner reality of China's present predicament hardly supports that view.

The writer, a visiting professor at Boston University, is a former Asia correspondent for the Los Angeles Times and Newsweek. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Idea of Fencing Palestinians Out Begs the Question for Israelis

WASHINGTON — The latest suicide bombings in Israel have given a substantial boost to a flawed idea: to set aside hopes of hringing Arahs and Israelis together in a real peace and instead to aim to separate the two peoples physically and politically in back-to-back

detachment from one another, Not that separation of feuding ethnic groups does not have a powerful popular appeal, in Israel and elsewhere. Among Israelis, the idea promises daily street safety to a public driven wild by the repeated acts of terrorism which have bloodied and slowed the peace process. It also seems to suit a common urge among Palestinians simply to collect their lands and then be done with the hurden of living with the Israelis.

Even someone who is cool to the idea of separation can feel the palpable chill put on the peace talks hy those inhuman terrorists, and by the tolerance often verging into passionate support that they appear to draw from the By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

larger Palestinian community: But is separation the answer?

Its limitations start with the awkward fact that it amounts to voluntary reconstruction of a ghetto by a people for whom ghetto" has come to mean an unendurable condition of apartness, loneliness and vulnerability. In this sense, any abandonment of efforts to seek normal full peaceful relations with Israel's immediate neighbors represents a defeat for liberal Zionism so drastic as to become acceptable only under the most extreme duress,

Tough, you may say, the duress is extreme. The knife wielders and bombers and their enthusiastic public create a security/political situation in Israel that is truly mendurable.

But how is this situation to be improved by Israel tucking itself behind a barbed wire fence? If separation is meant to be negotiated, it will be frustrated. Nothing in the record indicates that Palestinians will make the range of territorial concessions and coocessions to settlers that Israelis, in their mood of deep siege, will surely demand.

And if a settlement is meant to be imposed -- if Israel on its own draws the new map, comman-deers the water and decides what settlers may stay where - this gives Palestinians even less of a stake in endorsing the enterprise.

Once separation starts to be made real on the ground, moreover, then it is only a short ideological and political leap for a certain sort of Israeli government to consider "transferring" unconsulted Palestinians from the Israeli side of the wire to the Palestinian side. First the question could arise about Palestinians who live in the West Bank, and then about those in Israel proper. Transfer could have enormous international as well as national implications for the Jewish state.

Advocates of separation draw a grim message from the fact that the latest series of savage acts

comes after Israel had finally begun facing up to Palestinian nationalism. The message: The conduct of and especially the applause for these acts show that Palestinians want not peace with Israel but an end to Israel. This is the rationale for the admittedly extreme solution of separation.

But there is a serious competing reading. No one can doubt that in their hearts many Palestinians wish Israel ill. Nonetheless, after the Oslo talks produced an Israeli-Palestinian negotiating framework 16 months ago, many were ready to swallow a negotiated peace with Israel. The trouble is, while it is plain that Palestinians have not delivered sufficient security to Israelis, Israelis have not delivered sufficient political and economic benefit to Palestinians.

Thousands of their prisoners remain unreleased. The promised Palestinian elections and Israeli 'redeployment" in the West Bank have yet to take place. Heavy Israeli construction has gone on in the part of annexed

Greater Jerusalem claimed by Palestinians, and settlement activity in the occupied West Bank has expanded. International efforts to revive the economy in the Gaza-Jericho antonomy area 🥷 proceed only slowly.

In short, the reason Palestinians are hack on a terrorist track is not simply that they hate the Jews and are finally revealing their true anti-peace colors. The reason is also that those who were demonstrably ready to be won over by the peace process have in fact found that it does not measure up to their unrealistic but politically real expectations.

Palestinians must immediately upgrade their fight against terrorism in their ranks, and bring new seriousness and energy to the peace talks. The Israelis have a parallel responsibility to address the hesitancy in their own policy. This must not only carry the battle to the terrorists but strive to make the peace process more rewarding to Palestinians who play by the rules.

While Newt's Radicals Rampage, Where Is the Democratic Sheriff? Then there is the plan to redo Ous products. That bill should be

BOSTON - Under the leader-ship of Newt Gingrich, radical legislation is moving through the House of Representatives at an extraordinary pace. Bills to change profoundly the structure and functions of government fol-

low one upon the other. Equally striking is the failure of leadership on the other side. The man who should be telling the American people what is at stake here, explaining what the real impact of the Gingrich revolution would be, has been almost completely silent. That is Bill Clinton.

Except for a glancing comment in his State of the Union speech, President Clinton has had nothing to say about the constitutional amendment that was rushed through the House. It is called.

WASHINGTON — The hest line so far of the '96 presi-

dential campaign was Senator

Boh Dole's, when asked why he

was running: "Every country needs a president." Seemingly offhand and self-mocking; but

on second thought, the remark

tapped a growing feeling that the country is presidentially bereft.

The Oval Office seems somehow

Mr. Dole was forced to make

his pre-announcement because he

had to show supporters that his

candidacy was certain. With Jack Kemp removing himself, Mr. Dole

needed to move on Mr. Kemp's

financial and ideological support-

ers. These are broad-spectrum Re-

publicans, ever more quietly pro-life but unabashedly reaching out

to minorities and optimists.

Another reason Mr. Dole had

to move early is that he appears to

be the right man in the right job right now. Why waste, on a White

House quest, a skilled majority

leader, uniquely capable of steer-

ing an enthusiastic movement to-

ward the shores of legislative ac-

That achievement requires not

just the spirit of compromise, but

the knack of deal-making in a

politics. But he may not agree.

A Gingrich Bid Would Stir Things Up

THE Republicans' chances of electing the next president declined with the unexpected withdrawals of Dick Cheney and Jack Kemp from the 1996 race. The Republican field may still be strong, but it is

not as compelling as it would have been.

And with both those men gone, the odds have to increase that Newt Gingrich will think seriously about vaulting from the speaker's job to seek the Oval Office.

The implications of such a decision for an already fractious shoving match with the governors, the senators and the former Bush

Mr. Gingrich's closest political advisers say privately that they think it is too soon for him to try to take the big step up to presidential

- David S. Broder, commenting in The Washington Post.

administration officials who are in the race are serious.

complishment?

vacant; the job is open.

misleadingly, the balanced hudget amendment. What it would do is give congressional minor-ities the power to block most meaningful legislation. It would subvert the governmental system designed at the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

The amendment is now before the Senate, where Robert Byrd of West Virginia is leading the fight against it. Mr. Byrd is highly effective in the Senate, but he cannot educate the country about the economic and political dangers of this superficially appealing pro-posal. That is the president's job. Mr. Clinton has applauded, and promised to sign, the un-funded-mandates bill now be-

matrix of longtime loyalties. Mr. Dole possesses that talent.

his war wounds remembered hut

political wounds forgotten, be even flirts with offering those in

the electorate and the Young

Turks in the party this deal: one

Dole, in whose Kama Sutra the

most exciting posture is the fall-back position. The need to deal is

a sign of weakness, but he deals from strength. His ally is Al D'A-

mato, who now can deliver the

Mr. Dole sees as his main com-

petition Senstor Phil Gramm of Texas, the man who did most to

derail the Clinton health train.

With Senator Robert Byrd likely

to tie up the Senate for five weeks

filibustering the balanced-budget amendment, Mr. Dole can hit the

hustings early to compete with Mr. Gramm, whose presence in

Washington is not ordinarily as

necessary as the majority leader's. Mr. Gramm, once an econom-

ics professor, is dogged, intellec-tually diligent, ideologically con-

sistent and cheerfully uncompro-

New York delegation.

That offer is quintessential

term as president and out.

Too old to run? Newly relaxed.

fore Congress. The idea is tha the federal government should not impose rules on the states unless it pays the cost. That sounds simple, but all kinds of questions lurk in the legislation.

By Anthony Lewis

Dole In for '96, Kemp Out, Gramm In, Gingrich ...

By William Safire

The campaign against unfund-ed mandates is led by Republican Governor Pete Wilson of California. He objects to the federal law requiring states to allow voter registration at Motor Vehicle offices. He complains of the cost, but that is trivial; his real concern is that more of those new voters might be Democrats. Is the unfunded-mandates hill going to interfere in the future with a federal power as undeniably legitimate as the power to regulate federal elections?

mising. He is the anti-Dole, the

hope of the rigorous right.
He is successfully raising the

millions needed to carry him

through the first few primaries. His problem is that he is not lik-

ahle on the tube because he

comes across as too smart. But he

is smart enough to improve his likability with lines like: "Can an ugly man be president? We'll see."

That gets viewers saying "He's oot so ugly, and besides ..."

Mr. Gramm's political problem is Newt "I have no plans to

run" Gingrich, who could put to-gether a plan in a hurry come

summer. His House will have de-

livered on most of his Contract

With America, some of which will

be blocked in the Senate (where

Democrats Daschle, Exon and

Ford - who voted for the bal-

anced-budget amendment last year — will likely flip to vote

against it now).

Speaker Newt's entry, to carry

out his contract as president,

would split Mr. Gramm's sup-port. Mr. Gingrich has made

known his intention to vacation

The open outside-Washington candidate is Lamar Alexander,

former Tennessee governor, who

has lined np many Reagan and

Bush fund-raisers. The easygoing

but purposeful Alexander gives the best "the" speech of any in the race, a sign that he knows his

message. Friendly admonition: His foreign policy, defeatist on Bosnia, smacks of Bush-Bakerism.

California Governor Pete Wilson,

whose noncampaign is getting good exposure. He is pro-choice

and relatively centrist, which is good for winning general elections but bad for winning Republican

nominations. However, his pro-

The hidden outside candidate is

in New Hampshire this year.

the omnibus crime legislation on the floor soon.

passed by Congress last year. The Still ahead is the as House Judiciary Committee has just approved a massive bill that would radically change whole areas of the law. For example, the bill would greatly restrict the ability of courts to force changes in prison conditions so cruel that they have been found unconstitutional: systematic rape, medical

neglect, overcrowding. The Gingrich team's next planned systemic attack is on the civil litigation process. A hill now before the Judiciary Committee would make it much harder for private citizens to sue investment firms or stock manipulators for securities fraud, or to sue manufacturers over danger-

posed denial of schooling to illegal

immigrants won the heart of angry

skinflints everywhere, and now he

Arien Specter of Pennsylvania, who is not afraid to oppose the Christian Coalition with his pro-

choice stand, and is in the race,

I think, to pull the party hack

toward the center. Dan Quayle

will make a bid, as a personal

statement, but his poll numbers

will be based on name recogni-

tion, and the entry of Senator

Richard Lugar, always a class actor, will dilute the Indiana vote.

The New York Times.

Next assessment at the first

In the second tier is Senator

is on the tax-cut handwagon.

mised in the Gingrich Contract

With America, on environmental regulation. One proposal is to treat many rules to protect the environment as legal "takings" of private property for which the government would have to pay and which it could not afford. Does Bill Clinton oppose those

ideas? Will he talk about the values they would uproot? Will he veto the legislation if it reaches him? No one can be sure. So far he has drawn only one line in the sand, promising to voto a bill that undoes the ban on assault weapons enacted last year.
It will be a different America

the radicals have their way. That is what makes it so stunning that the president has had nothing much to say about what is happening. Nor have members of his cabinet.

The argument has been made that Mr. Clinton has good political reasons to hide his time: hope that the Senate will turn back the tide, that Republicans will divide. But meanwhile he is allowing Mr. Gingrich and his people to define the political debate, often in mis-leading terms. The bill denying victims the right to sue wrongdoers is called the Common Sense Legal Reform Act.
Perhaps Mr. Clinton reads his

good recent poll figures as a sign that he need not fight this battle. If so, his political instinct has deserted him. If he allows the results of one midterm election to transform basic national policies and structures - allows that without a fight - many will not

The New York Times.

turn. Richard Nixon's semi-prediction - Wilson-Whitman -remains a long shot, but ...

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Servian Elections

PARIS -- The Herald says in an editorial:] M. Nicholas Christitch, the Servian Premier, who is acting as Regent during the absence of King Alexander, has hit upon a very simple method of securing the triumph of his party at the forthcoming elections — that of sup-pressing electors favorable to his adversaries. All of the friends of the Government will be registered. even if not duly qualified to vote

the others will be forgotten.

1920: League Acclaimed LONDON - Twelve thousand

women gathered at the Albert Hall tonight [Feb. 6] and enthusi-astically and unanimously voted a resolution declaring the League of Nations to be essential to the peace of the world. Lady Aslor said she thought it was still going to take all the patience and open-

Atlantic to withstand the powerful propaganda, which seemed to be going on to separate Great Britain and the United States.

mindedness on both sides of the

1945: Manila's Streets

MANILA - General MacArthur

officially proclaimed the fall of Manila last night [Feb. 6]. But Manila was not another Naples. The Japanese mined only a few streets. And there was no wanton destruction of non-military installations.
There was no evidence of widespread starvation, contradictorily to guerrilla reports that have had hundreds dying daily, but children lining the streets, cheering and waving American and Filipino flags, looking pitifully underfed. No great crowd welcomed the first Americans to enter the capital, for the city is still infested with snipers shooting from buildings and from every important intersection.

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OPINION/LETTERS

A Would-Be Leader Has to Pay

WASHINGTON — Month by month it becomes clear that the leitmotiv of post-Cold War American foreign policy is "leadership on the cheap." It is a bipartisan policy but not, to use the current jargon, a sustainable posture. tainable posture.

The habit of leadership is

still, thank heaven, very much present. But increasingly the money, the troops and the political staying power to back it up are not. The result is a slow erosion of American influence and rising resentment against a country that seems to want to match a high-flying self-image and set nf goals to a chintzy bank account.

Witness European countries' refusal to approve the Clinton administratinn's Mexican relief plan at the International Mone-

tary Fund last week.

Despite hard work hy the Clinton administration to reduce arrears to key international institutions, the United States is still the leading deadbeat.

After a substantial reduction last year in what it owes, it remains \$825 million behind to the World Bank and the regional development banks. Italy owes money to the African Development Bank, but with that single exception the U.S. economy — the world's richest — is the only major donor in debt to any of these institutions.

That has not stopped Washington from pushing an ambitious reform agenda. The improvements that the United States wants to see, from greater openness to greener lending, are all valuable. But it is easy to understand why constant demands for change engender a certain irritation when they come from the only voice at the By Jessica Mathews

table that has not paid its bill. The situation is the same at the United Nations. The United States is behind in payments to the general fund, and expects in end the year down nearly \$700 million in the peacekeeping account. But America has lots of conditions and restrictions that it wants imposed on

peacekeeping missions.

Many of them are unexceptionable, and have imposed a occded slowdown on an institution that was taking on too much too fast. But some, particularly whether and when U.S. troops will serve under fnreign command, are a good deal

harder for others to swallow. Somalia turned Americans gainst multilateral peacekeeping because they bought the administration's story that the reason for the disaster in which 18 Americans were killed was foreign command. The rest of the world knows that the Rangers were in fact under U.S. command. ft knows, too, that nther countries have lost many more without losing the commitment

Nor do America's European allies find it easy tn understand U.S. pressure to lift the arms embargo against the Bosnian Muslims when there are oo American, but pleoty of European, troops on the ground to

to international peacekeeping.

that would follow. Proposals in the Republican Contract would turn the Clinton administration's partial tional missions into a rout.

United States should, by fiat. deduct what it vnluntarily spends oo peacekeeping from

its assessed UN dues.
Under this bookkeeping, the
United Nations would have
owed the United States \$400 million last year —oot to men-tion what it would owe in the countries that paid for Operatinn Desert Storm.

This and like-minded ideas would mean the quick end nf international peacekeeping in the name of economy and a narrower definition of national ioterest. The actual result would be the opposite: higher defense spending and greater demands on the United States, with cooperative endeavors all but wiped out.

If the gap between what America does and what it expects of others is sometimes pretty wide, the discrepancy between what it does and how it thinks of itself is often a chasm. Americans firmly believe

that theirs is the most generous country. Eighty percent, according to a recent poll, believe that the United States gives more assistance, as a percentmen in Somalia and elsewhere age of gross national product, to poor countries than do other rich countries.

In fact it is not first by this measure — nnr second, nor 10th, but 18th out of 18, having last year dropped into the basement below Ireland.

Americans think nf themselves, too, as the world's envibe endangered by the lighting ronmental leader. Yet the biggest initiative to come out of the Rio summit meeting, an international lending window called the Global Environmendrawback from such interna- tal Facility, has not received a onal missions into a rout.

U.S. dime. Twenty-six other countries, iocluding India,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Americans assume, too, that cial giant Ivory Coast, put the United States leads the way up \$800 million for the facili- on arms control. ft does lead on nuclear issues, but Washing-

> clining Pentagon purchases, the United States has adopted the tactics it once deplored in others, aggressively using government influence to cooclade commercial sales. The result

States accounted for a staggering 72 percent of arms sales to developing countries. No country is ever perfectly

consistent. But there is a growing dissonance between what the United States expects of others and believes about itself, and what it is willing to dn and pay for, especially in concert with others. America has a big balance to draw on in its leadership account, but it won't last forever. Lately America has been making a lot more withdrawals than deposits.

The Washington Post.

She Had Only the Bench —And One Happy Meal

By Sarah Baldwin-Beneich

PARIS—The wind passes in hlustery gusts, leaving behind a weight stilloess. The doing it becomes grotesque. If clouds are the color of nld silver, and the sun is undecided. It is a typical Sunday between fall and winter, and my 2-year-old son and I have the blues. Earlier today, I decided to splurge on McDonald's Happy Meal to

cheer us up.

As it happened, neither nf us got beyond the first bite. Someone came along who needed a Happy Meal even more than we

MEANWHILE

did, a woman who looked at us with such a mixture of envy and dignity that the natural thing to do was to offer her our food. The three of us sat together in silence while she ate. Then she nodded her thanks and we

went our separate ways.
This did not happen in Calcutta, Mexico City or even New York. This happened in Paris, the splendid European capital Americans love to love. Many of my visiting friends marvel at how few bag ladies they see, and many French people would agree. There is a popular belief that America has a monopoly

on homelessness. Maybe the percentage of homeless people is greater in the United States than here. But it seems to me that any complacency derived from such statistics misses the point.

The point is this: If you're walking down a sidewalk that a man is living on, then oo matter how little you have, you still have more than he. That is why I put small change in my pocket before going out. It is not a habit born of high principles or self-righteous morality. It is simply a natural reaction to an intolerable fact of life.

pan, with their track records of At least, I thought it was natubrotal warfare, oot have ral, But my fellow passengers on the metro have a knack for making a coin-giver feel self-conscious, as though sharing were proper. Too often, when the guitar player or the hand-puppet man makes the rounds, passen-gers stare out the window. When and no one. I reach in my pocket they glare at me. What a sucker.

those same subway riders encountered a person in flames would they ask who started the fire and how it feels to burn? Or would they run for water?

Who truly believes that beg-gars and humeless people could be somewhere else, do-ing something else? Does any-one really think they like speodiog their days under-ground or on the atreet, hand out and palm up, while a thou-sand backs turn? Most of them probably would prefer to be elsewhere, occupied with other things. But where is it written that a person must earn com-

passion, anyway? What in the world can make you so cynical that when you find yourself face to face with a buman being with so much less than you, you aren't moved to help, just a little? "That's just it," my critics say. "It doesn't belp."

But does it hurt?

I walk through the hot, dry air of those subway tunnels in acceptable elothes, leftovers from when I still figured into my parent's household budget. don't look hard-up, but I am. Io fact, hard work and high goals notwithstanding, I seem to be in perpetually dire fioancial straits.

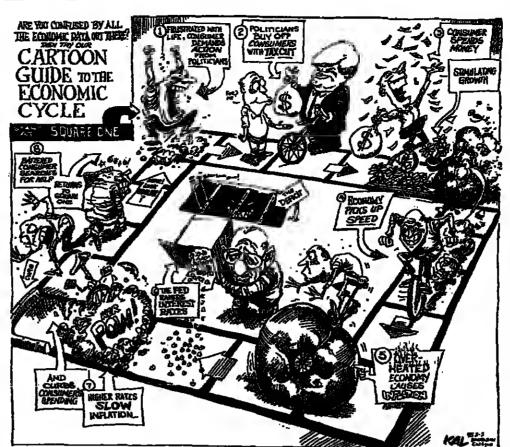
But I am not going to explain to a bomeless persoo that I can't give her money to buy a baguette because I can't pay my phone bill - this to some-

one without a phone.

Nor will I plead that I haven't been able to buy new shoes for five years - this to someone who pulled her shoes out of a garbage can.

I have always been broke, but I have never been poor. I have books to read and a bed to read them in. And when I'm on the subway, I have something the homeless don't have: a destination. When I left that woman reprehensible and indifference in the park today, I had a home to go to, someone to go with and someone to see when I got there. She had the park bench,

Sarah Baldwin-Beneich is a It would be unrealistic to freelance writer living in Paris.



Egypt, Nigeria and the fioanty's pilot phase. The United States had a great deal to say, however, about how the Global Environmental Facility should be run. That these ideas were constructive does oot make

them rankle any less. One requirement was that countries should not receive certain funds unless they had ratified the Biodiversity Treaty. Guess which country has oot ratified and is unlikely to do so any time soon?

ton's influence in arms control forums is inevitably affected by the fact that it is the world's dominant arms seller. Chasing dollars to replace de-

has been impressive in one sense; In 1993, the United

were advised to make sure that

our life insurance was in order

clearly designated. The drop-

ping of the atomic bombs in

August ended a period of gut-

Letters intended for publica-tion should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the

writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief

JACK NUSBAUM. Torremolinos, Spain.

dropped atomic bombs?

I ask, would Germany or Ja-

Between You and Me Watching Connie Chung trick Kathleen Gingrich into gossip that passed for a scoop, I was repulsed by ber high-toned con game. Ratings-driven journalism is not a pretty sight.

and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. propose that we offer charity to This comment originally appeared each and every homeless person in the Brown Alumni Monthly. RICHARD GENZ. New Delhi.

keep on meeting like this.

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India and Democracy

Regarding "India Keeps Failing the Democracy Test in Kashmir" (Opinion, Jan. 30) by Adam Davidson and Brian Brown:

· This comment was thoughtprovoking. As an Indian who has lived in Southeast Asia and now lives in Europe, I would like to make the following com-Representative democracy in

its modern and Western form will not be successful in India. India's problems are so varied a burgeoning population of al-most I billion that is more than 70 percent rural; illiteracy; insurmountable economic disparities; a caste-ridden society with a multitude of languages and religions - that it is impossible for elected representatives to serve such a multitude of interests.

Representative democracy in India has produced a chaotic Parliament, party in-fighting (the Congress Party was held together by the Gandhi family's manipulation of cult-personality and hero worship) and the

rise of caste-based and religionbased politics and electoral abuses. The only viable system for India is one that tends to minimize social and economic differences. Sueb a system would mean a social or economic democracy and may result in the loss of political equality and other rights -a price India has to pay for the moment. To simply adapt Western norms and concepts of governance to India while ignoring the social and economic reality would be a fol-

G. VENKATACHALAM.

Bigger Than Generals

Regarding "Some Who Didn't Approve of Enola Gay's Bomb" (Opinion, Feb. 2):

Barton J. Bernstein may be content to rely on the political judgments of the generals, but democratic society normally sees war --- and most other matters --- as too important to leave

to the generals.

roes immediately after a successful war, but soon reveal how limited is their political perspective. General Douglas MacArthur, cited by Mr. Bernstein, seriously overstepped his

authority and had to be sacked. Generals have also been notoriously reluctant to adopt radical changes in warfare such as the tank, the submarine and nuclear weapons.

D. J. FISHLOCK. Bucks, England.

The View From 1945

As a member of a fleet marine unit aboard a ship in the Aleutian Islands in the summer of 1945 I was very much aware of what was ahead if the war con-tinued. And we all thought that it would go on for some time --having witnessed the carnage at

Okinawa and Iwo Jima. We saw the Japanese face to face and they fought like tigers. We gave them great respect. There were 1,700 men nn our ship, and when the dropping of the bomb over Hiroshima was announced, the ship rocked

The rewriting of history has and that our beneficiaries were become alarming. The savage actions of the Japanese are disappearing behind the horrors of the bomb. To be captured by wrenching anxiety and fear. the Japanese forces to us meant almost certain death. Remember the Bataan desth march? Or the Rape of Nanking, in

We then knew we would live.

December 1937. The Japanese systematically butchered per-haps 200,000 Cbioese. The world was horrified; even the Nazis expressed disapproval.

The visual image of the bomb is a simple event to place oo a postage stamp; but the Rape of Nanking — there is not enough paper to depict this sorrowful event, almost lost in the rewriting of history.

LARRY BRAYTON. urmayeur, Italy.

In June 1945, what remained of my battalion, the 144th Seabees, was on Guam. Our commander called us together to announce that we were to have special training in preparatioo for the invasion of Japan. We

Generals are often public he-EDUCATION DIRECTORY

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Gabon, Heavily in Debt, Drives Out Its Unwelcome Foreigners

By Howard W. French New York Times Service

ABIDIAN, Ivory Coast — When a Gabo-nese rustbucket named the Buffalo finally limped into this city's port the other day, unloading its cargo of wearied refugees down a rickety gangplank, the landing might have been just another in a score of repatriations that have long been the lot of migrants in this

Instead, the fortunes of thousands of West Africans who had been given until the end of January to quit the Central African nation of Gabon have opened a bitter dehate about regional cooperation and the meaning of nationality in a cootinent whose borders were drawn up over 100 years ago by outside

With one government after another acting just oot possible." on political motives or harsh economic times to restrict the rights of immigrants, oppositioo figures, editorial writers and ordinary citizens across the region have begun to criti-

cize their leaders for flouting values of regional solidarity and integration that many say

they hold dear. The outcry began when Gabon, a tiny oilproducing nation, heavily in deht, enacted egislation last September requiring African foreigners to pay steep fees to remain in the

country.

In the last week or so, the criticism has grown as thousands who cannot afford the air fare have begun clambering aboard trucks and ships, abandoning their homes and be-

longings.
"With the new prices for the resident's cards, no one can afford it," said Soulaye Tiakoro, 30, a schoolteacher from Mali who disembarked along with 351 other refugees arriving here aboard the Buffalo.

"They are asking 800,000 francs for Mauri-tanians and 600,000 francs for Malians. It's

As Mr. Tiakoro spoke, mothers clutching crying bahies and scores of children looking worn from the long sea trip lined up in the hot while Ivory Coast authorities checked

their identities, dispatching many in huses for neighboring Mali, home to the largest number of the refugees.

"Europe is coming together, North America is coming together, everybody but us has many, the fees charged to those who wished realized that the only way forward is to overcome their narrow nationalisms, and yet we pending upon the wealth of their country of are the ones in the worst situation," said a origin, with the richest being charged the Malian official of the repatriations. This a sad day for Africa."

Reactions like these, coming from through-

West and Central Africa have long been the theater of mass expulsions of foreigners drawn to such countries as the Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Gabon in economic boom years.

Before the coming of multiparty democracy in most of the countries of the region at the start of the decade, however, oo one was free to criticize the actions of their governments. If the unexpected public outcry both at home and throughout the region did not force

Adding to the sense of outrage felt hy to remain in Gabon varied, seemingly de-

French citizens, for example, were required to pay only about \$100 for new resident's out the region and from many quarters at cards, while immigrants from many of West home, seemed to catch the Gabooese authori- Africa's poorest countries were charged as much as \$1,200.

If the passengers aboard the Buffalo dis-embarked with bitter resignation after a difficult see journey, criticisms of the actions of Gabon's government have been harsh even in

"Gabon is not a tattered basket into which just anything can he allowed to seep," said Benoit Monity-Nzamba, vice president of the Gabonese Progress Party, a leading opposi-

"But we are for the respect of peoples' rights, whoever they may be. We are not in favor of a witch hunt here, and come to think of it, what is the difference between me and someone from Congo or Burkina Faso?"

In the Ivory Coast, where a public dehate still rages over the recent passage of laws barring foreigners from voting and requiring that presidential candidates in elections be of pure Ivorian parentage, Mr. Mouity-Nzam-ba's question seemed to have a particularly strong resonance.

This country, perhaps more than any other in the region, has long served as a magnet for Africans from poorer oeighbors near and far.

Those who govern us think they are currying favor hy cracking down on foreigners." said Brahima Sangare, an Ivorian chauffeur who engaged in a heated discussion of the

expulsions with several of his colleagues. "The people don't have any problem with each other. Our problems are with the governments that have figured out how to speod our money without providing us jobs."

Jury Hears Testimony On Abuse By Simpson

I OS ANGELES - The jury in the O.J. Simpson murder trial saw photographs Monday of a beaten Nicole Brown Simp-son as her sister testified that Mr. Simpson humiliated his wife while she was pregnant by

calling her a "fat pig."
Mr. Simpson "hated fat women," Denise Brown said, adding: "He would always comment about her weight. The "fat pig" comments, she said, were made in front of friends and family during one of her two pregnancies.

Miss Brown said that Mrs. Simpson reacted to the insults at one point by saying she did not care how much weight she gained, she just wanted Mr. Simpson to leave her.

When Mrs. Simpson lost her pregnancy weight, Miss Brown said, Mr. Simpson would comment, "Look at her. She looks great doesn't she. She's mine." She was always like a pos-

session," Miss Brown said Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty in the June 12 killings of Mrs. Simpson and a friend, Ronald L. Goldman.

Miss Brown was an important witness in the presecution's attempt to show that be-hind the public facade of a nice guy was a wife-beater with a violent temper.

As she testified, Miss Brown frequently wiped tears from her eyes, but she cried openly as she looked at two Polaroid pictures she had taken of her sister after Mr. Simpson had beaten her on New Year's Day, 1989.

One of the photographs, shown to the jury on a large screen, showed Mrs. Simpson with a swollen right eye, right cheek and chin.

In the second photograph, she was shown with her right arm raised, displaying a large black, red and yellow bruise on

her hicep. Following the 1989 fight between the two, the former star running back pleaded not guilty to a single charge of spousal abuse and was ordered to un-

dergo counseling.
Miss Brown said she had taklionally more tractable native en the pictures at her sister's tribes, the French-speaking request. They were discovered, along with a third photograph, ninvMosrSimpson's safety deposit box after her death.

The third photograph, showthat the nearly \$7 billion Great ing Mrs. Simpson with a swollen and black right eye, was northern Quebec, in the heart of Cree lands, would not go forseen by the jury but was disallowed by Judge Lance Ito, who told the panel to ignore it because there was no evidence as to when it was taken.

that have toiled to block a pro-Miss Brown sobbed as she ject they consider environmenrecalled the last time she saw tally destructive. At some cost her sister, just hours before she was stabbed and slashed to death with Mr. Goldman. She said she, her sister, Mrs. tious energy project for which demand had dwindled.

Simpson's two children and other members of the Brown family had dinner at a restaurant after a dance recital. She testified that Mr. Simp-

son also attended the recital and that he looked strange, "He had a very far away look, it was actually really kind of spooky," she said. "It was a frightening

ALLIES: Expansion Plan

public, is expected to win the presidency oext spring. "I rate this as a serious, per-

For evidence they point often to the polygiot, multicultural stew haps even historic speech that reveals the new thinking in Par-Members of Mr. Parizeau's entourage insist the Parti Queis," a Western official said of becois is committed to native Mr. Juppe's stand. rights and will ensure for fudi-

Other officials emphasized ans living in Quebec the same the pitfalls in the way of creating a oew, formal framework. For one thing, economic policy and defense are jealously guarded separate bailiwicks io all oational bureaucracies. Even in the security sphere, Europeans would want to work out a common global strategy with Washington before agreeing to a broadened NATO mandate.

"The visioo is important" for the future, a U.S. diplomat said. It has similarities with the Clinton administration's effort to put relations with Europe on a more equal fonting and interest in exploring the possibility of a

lantic treaty, according to Alfred Dregger, a leading German conservative, is increased de-pendability in relations among the democracies in a period when they no longer face a single unifying threat but instead a variety of new challenges from many different quarters.

Read THE MONEY REPORT

EU Splits on Aid to Ex-Colonies

Germany and U.K. Balk at Increasing 70-Nation Fund

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BRUSSELS - European Union foreign ministers on Monday failed to agree on funding levels to fulfill their commitment to former colonies in Africa, the Caribbean and

the Pacific. With the EU's Lome Convention due for a five-year review, many ministers seemed unwilling to offer generous con-tributions to the 70 developing countries in the program.

Germany and Britain have already served notice that they will not increase their contributions because of other aid commitments, and Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany has demanded a large cut in Bonn's share.

Germany contributes 26 percent of the fund, the largest country share. France contribntes 24 percent, and Britain 16.5 percent.

"Whether we pay for a small-er portion of the same pie or

whether the pie gets smaller doesn't matter," said one Brit-ish diplomat. "We just don't want to pay as much as we

Italy's deputy foreign minis-ter, Emanuele Scammacca, said Italy would have a hard time contributing as much as before. The aid, set to run from 1995 until the end of the century, would renew an existing accord

through 1994, the EU pledged \$14.8 hillion. France, which holds the rotating presidency of the 15-nation Union, has suggested raising the amount to \$18.1 hillion

to account for inflation. France also stresses that contributions from new EU members, Austria, Finland and Sweden, would raise the tally.

Our objective is to maintain the EU's efforts to support Africa," Foreign Minister Alain Juppe of France said. Objecting to other delegations' reluctance to contribute, he complained, "If some member states have their way we'll have a smaller fund than the last one. In economic, human and political terms that is impossible."

Ministers agreed to hold a special meeting Feb. 15, a day before they must face representatives of the 70 nations to settle oo the funding level before it takes effect March 1.

with the 70 nations. From 1989 The beneficiary couotries have asked for the fund to be increased to \$23 hillion over the oext five years. African countries, in particu-

lar, are said to fear that with Europe increasingly focused on the former East Bloc, their continent is in danger of falling off the world aid map.

Diplomats said that while

Bonn is directing more aid to Eastern Europe, London wants to develop more bilateral aid agreements

(AP, Reuters, AFP)



FRENCH HUSTINGS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur campaigning for the presidency Monday in Amiens.

FRANCE: Balladur Rebuffs Mitterrand Over EU Conference on Algeria U.K. Aides QUEBEC: Separatist Indians

Continued from Page 1 were canceled in 1992, Algeria's slow de-

scent into chaos has become a nightmare for the French government.
The thrust of France's policy has been to

avoid becoming drawn into Algeria's maclstrom of violence or to become a reluctant haven for hundreds of thousands of Algerians who would be tempted to flee if Islamic extremists assumed power.

France's vulnerability became starkly clear when an Air France plane was hijacked at Algiers airport in December. After the plane was flown to Marseille, French commandos stormed the aircraft. killing the four hijackers and rescuing the remaining passengers.

Since that traumatic event, the Balladur government has been struggling to keep the lid on the Algerian crisis at least for the duration of the presidential election campaign. The first round of voting will take place April 23, with a runoff two weeks later between the two top candidates if

nobody scores an outright majority.

As the favorite to be elected as Mr. Mitterrand's successor, Mr. Balladur fear's nothing more than the danger of becoming embroiled in the Algerian troubles. Even though he has frequently declared that Algeria remains his top foreign policy priority, he has been rel reconcile the widely differing assessments

within his government. Mr. Pasqua, who has endorsed Mr. Balladur's presidential bid in the hope of becoming his prime minister, has taken an uncompromising stand toward the Algerian crisis. He has cracked down on Islamic sympathizers living in France and spurned any dialogue with Muslim political forces. contending that there are no moderate

democrats among them. Defense Minister François Léotard and Foreign Minister Alain Juppe, on the other hand, have argued that France can no longer pin its hopes on an army-backed government that has lost much of its credibility. Mr. Juppé, in particular, has expressed support for the Rome manifesto and the inclusion of opposition parties in a

political dialogue.

other generation - certainly until Pol Pot is dead.

There are oo reliable reports on the whereabouts of Pol Pot. 66, although the shadowy guerrilla leader is believed by forcign intelligence agencies to be living in comfort, shuttling among rebel camps in western Cambodia. Scholars are convinced that he remains a dedicated Marxist and bolds to a dream of another violent peasant revolution in Cambodia.

His army has an estimated 5,000 to 10,000 troops, far fewer than in 1975, which the Khmer Rouge oamed Year Zero because it was to mark a rehirth of Cambodian history.

But while the rebel army is too small to pose any immediate threat to the capital or other large cities, it is capable of wreaking havoc. In recent weeks, the Khmer Rouge has attacked dozens of

villages in western Cambodia, killing at least 100 people, burniog homes and crops and slaughtering livestock.
Tens of thousands of people

have been made refugees in the area around Battambang, the country's second-largest city, and the government is struggling to feed them in the midst of a nationwide drought. The 1993 United Nations-

sponsored elections produced a sociated with King Norodom Sihanouk, who has been returned to the throoe after spending most of two decades in exile, and the party associated with the Cambodian leaders installed by Vietnam in 1979.

The government is trying to revive Cambodia's shattered economy — living standards are among the most miserable on earth — by enticing foreign

investors and tourists. "Our policy is to develop the country in order to stop the Khmer Rouge," Mr. Ung Huot said, "and the policy of the Khmer Rouge is to try to stop

the development to destroy us." The Khmer Rouge wants the foreigners out, hoping that an exodus of investors and tourists will ensure the government's collapse. The rebels have begun to attack foreigners, reportedly offering \$8,000 for every Westerner caught or killed. They ist last month near the ancient

bandits in that killing, there is oo doubt the Khmer Rouge was

'Pol Pot may be bad, but some of the other Khmer not so bad."

A student at the University of Phnom Penh.

head, long the Khmer Rouge's preferred method of execution

fear that the Khmer Rouge still arouses among Cambodia's 7 million people.

It is the rare Cambodian who cannot identify family members who died in what is commonly known here as the Pol Pot time. wreck. The buildings were all

audience with the Pope,

papal declarations.

Khmer Rouge died from starvation or disease. Thousands of others were executed in killing grounds like Chocung Ek, targets of Pol Pot's paranoid fear that anyone with an education or a special calling - doctors, teachers, businessmen, painters, dancers, Buddhist monks -posed a threat to a revolution meant to glorify peasants.

Despite the fear and in a sign of how seriously the government has failed to inspire confi-dence, some Cambodians quietly express support for some Khmer Rouge ideals - sometimes even for the group itself. "The Khmer Rouge are oot corrupt, and that is why some

people still support them," said a 23-year-old student at the University of Phnom Penh. Like many of his classmates, he did not want his name used for fear of government retaliation. "In the Khmer Rouge time,

they killed many people, but

there was no corruption," he said. "And corruption is the most terrible problem that we have now." He sat with other students in the library of an English-language training program that is being underwritten by the gov-

ernment of Australia. Apart from the classrooms renovated by the Australians. the university is a moldering

but dismantled by the Khmer Rouge as part of their vicious Most of the victims of the purge of intellectuals. In the minds of many students, the slaughter of the 1970s is associated with Pol Pot and his senior henchmen, not with the entire Khmer Rouge. The organiza-

> as nationalistic and honest. The corruption is destroying Cambodia," another stu-dent said, "and I think maybe that is a much bigger danger than the Khmer Rouge. Pol Pot may be bad, but some of the

not so had."

Today's Cambodia crawls with greed and corruption at the highest levels," warned Julio Jeldres, founder of the Khmer Institute of Democracy, a human rights group. "Corrup tion creates resentment and inequality and helps dissatisfied people to fall under the spell of

the Khmer Rouge." a chord with many Cambodians broadcasts that blame Cambodia's problems on its traditional

"We all think that Pol Pot hates Vietnam very much," ooe student said, "and we agree

tion is seen as savage -hut also

other Khmer Rogue leaders are

Corruption allegations dog most senior government officials. Despite paltry salaries, many live lives of luxury.

The rebels have clearly struck through endless propaganda enemy, Vietnam, and on the hundreds of thousands of ethnic Vietnamese who live here.

fairs portfolio himself and ap-Continued from Page 1 pointed a respected former nefailed 1980 referendum to put goriator for the Crees, David Cliche, as his point person on

Currency LONDON - Aides to Prime

Minister John Major, in the lat- cent immigrants or indigenous est tactical shift to try to heal rifts over European integration among his ruling Conservatives, denied Monday that he had raised new barriers to Britain's joining a single currency.
In a speech Friday, Mr. Ma-

jor appeared to set new terms for Britain's participation by saving that criteria contained in the European Union's 1991 Maastricht treaty were a "necessary but not sufficient" coodition for monetary union. His bard line delighted anti-

EU members of his party, including Jonathan Aitken, the Treasury's chief secretary, hut angered supporters of further integration led by the trade secretary, Michael Heseltine. Mr. Heseltine, in remarks

widely interpreted as a warning to Mr. Major not to cede more ground to opponents of the Union, said that the government must oot wrap itself in a nationalist flag at the EU intergovernmental conference next year that will review the Maastricht treaty.
"The politics of frustration

and oostalgia will often tug at the coattails," he wrote in the Sunday Times, "but the duty of government is to look ahead A cabinet official David

Hunt, said Monday that ministers were agreed that Britain would not sign up for a single currency in 1997 and would not prejudge a single currency at a

future date. The treaty, which calls for a single currency in 1999, allows for the currency in 1997 under certain conditions.

"My fear is the prime minister's fear," Mr. Hunt told BBC radio, "that unless economie conditions were right, a single currency would tear the European Union apart." The treaty says that in addition to four strict criteria - on

inflation, hudget delicits, deht

levels and interest rates -

hroader ecocomic circumstances should be taken into account in deciding whether to go ahead with a single currency. The chancellor of the Exchequer. Kenneth Clarke, is expected to use a speech Thursday to warn that monetary union is a constarter unless problems such as deep-seated unemploy-

ment and widely varying pro-ductivity are tackled. Mr. Major faces further trouble following an announcement by the opposition Liberal Democrats that they would hold a debate in Parliament next week on whether there should be a referendum on closer European Union.

its independence plan to a vote, is particularly sensitive to the native issue. Seeking international recog-

nition in the aftermath of any popular vote for secession, the party's leaders want to establish -a record of impeccable behavior toward Quebec's minorities be they English-speakers, repeoples — who make up about

20 percent of the population. If natives challenge the process, as their rhetoric sugge they will, that could foil the separatists' quest for democratic polish.

Quehec's new leaders, in their referendum charter, guaranteed Quebec's native groups self-government on lands over which they have full ownership, "consistent with the territorial integrity of Quebec." Mr. Coon Come called the language "a unilateral denial of all aboriginal and Cree rights." The Crees said they would hold their own referendum on their future according to their own schedule.

The federal minister of Indian affairs, Roo Irwin, pushed the debate into the open last spring hy saying that if two smaller Indian groups in Quebec wanted to remain in Canada, that was "their choice." Mr. Irwin's comments set off a flurry of arguments about the

map of Quebec. Most of the province's huge northern areas were added early this century hy an act of the federal government. Those who wish to provoke separatist wrath argue that what Canada could give. Canada could take away. Quebec leaders, separatists and federalists alike, re-

borders are sacrosanct. Premier Jacques Parizeau of Quebec has made aggressive overtures to Canada's 11 Indian tribes. He took the lodian af-

Continued from Page 1

called on the Clinton adminis-

tration to show more flexibility

but there's no guarantee," said

Anne Stevenson-Yang of the

"I think it will get resolved,

in the talks.

spond that Quebec's current

TRADE: Talks Look Set to Resume

deal or better than any other

Indians in North America.

native affairs. He resumed

land-claims negotiations with

some of the smaller and tradi-

Montagnais and Attikamek.

Most dramatically, Mr. Pari-

zeau announced in November

ward. The decision was a tri-

umph for the Crees and for U.S.

en:ironmental organizations

to provincial pride, Mr. Parizeau was bowing to economic

necessity in scrapping an ambi-

But Mr. Coon Come and oth-

er Cree leaders have been any-

thing but charitable toward the

governing separatists, whom

they accuse of racism, "ethnic

The same accusations are

heard among the Mohawks.

state over this whole territory.

said Mr. Alfred, a former U.S.

Marine and the author of a

forthcoming book oo native na-tionalism. "They're not creating

a pluralistic society. They're in-

with separatists, who say their

first commitment is to demo-

cratic principles and to huilding

a tolerant, multiethnic society.

Such criticism sits poorly

tolerant."

They want to create an ethnic

nationalism" and bad faith.

U.S.-China Business Council here. "The U.S. is pretty ada-mant on some things that China erating in "mom-and-pop" fac-tory outlets in isolated areas. thinks are difficult to do. She said the Chinese officials involved "do believe they're trying, and they are trying."
"It's enforcement that's sull the problem," she said. "It's a

dispute over pace. On the U.S. side, she said, "I know that our negotiators are very tough people, and they're under a lot of pressure domestically to be as tough as they

Miss Stevenson-Yang said she thought that at least some branches of the Chinese hureaucracy were "sincere" about

wanting to crack down on product pirates. But she said the U.S. side also should recognize that China is still developing its laws, has had little experience in investigation and enforcement of copyright protection and, in many cases, is dealing with small-time bootleggers op-

The American Chamber of Commerce in Beijing said that while it supported the Clinton administration's position op-posing Chinese pirating of opyrighted and patented material, it nevertheless hoped that the issue could be settled through further negotiations between now and Feb. 26.

The chamber called on the United States to "recognize that in the area of commercial law, China is still evolving in its ability to meet developed nations' standards in full."

By Suzy Marie here = ---Stoop the Title Tit shoos oz :==== the bag trait : -- -

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times. With 5 percent = C-the confice longer has to Section 16 Times are

ALL THE DAYS TO

MIGHTS: The f

Stories of William Commen

415 pages 5

Jonathan Yard

Now in Land

THE REAL PROPERTY.

Reviewed in

Continued from Page 1 French foreign policy, since Mr. Juppe's party, Rally for the Re-

North Atlantic free trade area. A lesser goal for a trans-At-

For investment information every Saturday in the IHT

CAMBODIA: Pol Pot's Terror Stalks a Nation Weary of Corruption have taken responsibility for It is common to find Cambodi-Continued from Page 1 the killing of an American tourans who lost everyone.

temple complex of Angkor. While Phnom Penh blames responsible for the deaths of

Rouge leaders are

several other Westerners last year, including three backpackers slain in September after rebels attacked a train in rural southern Cambodia. The Briton, Australian and Frenchman were killed with blows to the

cause it saves hullets. It is difficult to overstate the

VATICAN CITY — Encouraged by land-mark progress in Jewish-Catholic relations,

an American Jewish group asked Pope John

Paul II on Monday to write an encyclical

enshrining church opposition to anti-Semi-

The Pope "listened to me very patiently,"

said Robert S. Rifkind, president of the American Jewish Committee, of the group's

John Paul said the request would be "very

carefully studied" by the Vaucan. "He said

that twice," Mr. Rifkind emphasized. An en-

cyclical is reserved for the most important

The group also urged the Pope to grant

cess to documents about the Holocaust con-

scholars and Catholic historians ac-

Jews Press Pope on Anti-Semitism tained in Vatican archives and said both sides should unite against revisionists who sow doubts about the mass extermination of Jews.

Monday's audience, the group's third in 10

years, was granted to mark the 30th anniver-

sary of a church document repudiating the

teaching that Jews bear the blame for killing

Jesus. That led to establishment of formal Vatican-Israeli ties in late 1993. ■ German Anti-Semitism

The number of anti-Semitic crimes rose in Germany last year.
Figures compiled by the State Office for Protecting the Constitution in Hamburg showed there were 802 crimes of an anti-Semitie nature recorded up to Nov. 15 in 1994, a spokesman said, up from 656 in all of

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Clockwise from top left: Escada pearl-button jacket and beret; Escada plaid-and-print jacket; Laurèl's gemstone-print parka; Vivienne Westwood's scoop-front dress and feathered hat, and Mondi's mix-and-match sportswear.

In Fashion's Global Village, German Designers Look to Asia

By Suzy Menkes ional Herald Tribune

USSELDORF Something fresh is afoot at the Königs-alke. The feet that stomp the golden mile of shiny shops no longer wear shoes that match the suit that goes with the bag that tones with the bat.

Instead, in the mild February drizzle, there are brown aukle boots and sturdy black shoes blending with quiet, countrified clothes: quilted parkas, loden coats and rain jackets. The fashionscape is not Germany's familiar glitzy prosperity, but more like the subtle patchwork of Paul Klee's paintings in a show complex and halls devotnewly opened exhibition in Düsseldorf.

Fashion, as ever, is the ba-rometer of the times. Hard times. With apparel sales down 5 percent in Germany in 1994, the confident coordination and gaudy packaging of fashion no tendency of big stores to stock erb. longer has its showcase on the private-label merchandise. You

sidewalks.

German fashion has built its impressive reputation on coordinated separates and efficient deliveries. But in another sign of the times, Ley went on stage. of the times, Ley went on stage to apologize to buyers that deliveries had been "lousy." He asked for the buyers' trust and promised better things for the

—a month ahead of the designer shows in Milan and Paris.

The fashion fair, with its new ed to country clothes, lingeric and even "green" clothing, attracts 50,000 buyers. Yet its founder, Manfred Kronen, is gloomy about the state of the

Wolfgang Ley of Escada, the says. But now they have to Out came the models at Mondi In Asia, Balbina Wong of ant-feather prints and neon-flagship of upscale German develop new markets in South- in oh-so-familiar military tai-

kled on suits, but it kept booted boom in Europe for at least the

mann, heading a clothing company with sales in 1994 of 1.4 billion Deutsche marks (\$920 million), cited Hungary and Collections Premieren Dus- areas. But he also is pessimistic seldorf (CPD) opened the fall- about Europe, blaming the "onwinter season over the weekend going recession," the tendency
—a month ahead of the designto produce "basic" fashion, when the consumer wants "quality, not garbage." And, above all, he criticizes fashion itself for "innovating like crazy," and thus confusing the consumer because retailers lack

"They should not buy a dog

"The Germans have a lot of German fashion itself is not out peso, praised Mondi for its uscle, power and money," he of step with a changing world You can't help wondering if "Times are tough," says muscle power and money," he of step with a changing world.
Wolfgang Ley of Escada, the says. "But now they have to Out came the models at Mondi

fashion. Its show Sunday may east Asia and South America. I loring (with matching braided pieces in 1994 through her Lane have opened with stars sprin-don't think that fashion will shoes) or in bumblebee striped Crawford store group. sportswear (coordinated flashes on training shoes).

> T was the same rigidly mix-and-match story at Laurel: relentlessly bright emstones or brazen heraldic patterns; and always the socks, that seemed to respond to the the blouse, the scarf, even the new fashion mood — even if peak of the baseball cap, to go much of it looks like a computer

> 1990s? Everyone, you might the American designer Todd Oldham could barely be seen. shows that picked up on the Oldham, Escada's new creative same trends like shiny satin consultant, was trapped in New worn with fluffy mohair at York by the East Coast bliz-Marc Cain or Bogner's silvered zard. He might have been able space-age parkas among earth- to point to a plaid and animalbound brown and beige wool print patchwork blazer and col-coats.

Significantly, the most enthudomestie market and "con-ont of each village," says Steil-siastic buyers seemed to be cerned" about the worldwide mann, quoting a German prov-from aspirational markets. Temourning the decline of the coats, beige tailoring and pallid resa Arizti from Mexico,

"In German fashion, you do get the quality, which is ex-

tremely good -and a lot of our customers do not know how to coordinate - they do not have the eye to put things together like in Europe," she said. Escada at least put on a show

Who dresses like this in the the much-vaunted influence of the American designer Todd

personal thumbprint, siastic buyers seemed to be able for its quiet colors, with camel, cream and winter-white Irish tweeds and knits. The bolder passages included pearl button-decorated suits, pheas-

The excitement at the shows was provided by Vivienne Westwood, the British designer who teaches fashion in Berlin and who presented a retrospective of her fashion innovations, including corsets, bustles and photoprints. The curvy, cheeky femininity and the graceful prescatation were in contrast to the bump-and-grind routines with which models showed hip

Kronen said that German manufacturers needed to be more "adventurous." Two years ago, he established Creativ Haus, a postgraduate fashion school where fledgling designers have a sheltered workplace with available computer and machine technology.

streetwear in sloppy shapes at

A Creativ Haus runway show displayed a different aspect of German fashion, as the twentysomething designers showed quiet clothes with attenuated silhouettes (and no matching shoes).

"We want to show a woman's natural beauty - for us, femininity is important and the line is soft," said 28-year-old Nicole Peters, working with partner in Britain that spill out art students across the fashion world Annette Küper, on a collection (including Brian Rennie, the inspired by the Japanese tea ceremony and by photography

But the antiseptic studios in the converted school building point up the difference between the so-called Creativ Haus and the vibrant chaotic art schools

Scotsman who heads Escada's design team). Creativity in fashion is some-thing that seeds, roots and flowers in a friendly environment.

And even strong young shoots might find themselves crushed by Germany's fashion machine.

By Robert Byrne GARRY KASPAROV beat 27 Rd8 Ng6 (27...f6? 28 Qg7 mate) 28 Nd5 creates the powround of the World Chess Olympiad.

The old Sicilian Four Knights Variation with 5...Nc6 has maintained a reputation for ruggedness. For instance, the latest analysis, by Nesis and Novik in Chess Informant 61 (1994), gives 6 Nc6 bc 7 e5 Nd5 8 Ne4 Qc7 9 f4 Qa5 10 Kf2 Qb6 11 Kf3 Bb7 12 c4 f5 13 Nf2 Nb4, which yields Black excellent counterplay.

Accordingly, many players choose 6 Ndb5 d6 7 Bf4 e5 American fiction, Maxwell gets ation. On 10 Nd5 a difficult outside himself and thus lures unpredictable gambit can arise the reader in. Whether he is via 10...Qa5 11 c3!? Ne4 and writing about fathers and sons after 12 b4!? Qa3 13 Bc1 Nc3 14 - a subject that invariably finds him at his best —or about Qa4, the highly charged situa-the furniture and curtains in a tion is unclear. Lautier pre-long-abandoned living room, he ferred the conservative 10...Be7 always makes us recognize in and Kasparov reinforced his his life the places and emotions of our own.

always makes us recognize in and Kasparov reinforced his control of d5 by 11 Bf6 Bf6. The idea is that the knight outpost This is true of all the short

stories in this collection; not Lautier said goodbye to a bishop with 14...Ne7 15 Nf6 gf because he wanted to retake merely are they uniformly fine, but they could be the work of no other writer except William Maxwell. As for the "improvisations," they are less formal and less successful. One hesitates to speak negatively about pieces that Maxwell wrote for his wife in a loving spirit, but the plain truth is that in this case the private does not

After 26 h6, Lautier could

CHESS

(7...Ne5? loses a pawn to 8 Qd4! a6 9 Nd6 Qd6 10 Be5) 8 Bg5 a6 9 Na3 b5, which transposes into a main line of the Pelikan Vari-Qd2 Ne4 15 Qc2 Nd4 16 Qe4 at d5 is worth more than Black's bishop-pair.

space in the center after 16 Bd3 d5 17 ed Qd5. Kasparov made some overtures toward develop-ing a mating attack with 18 Ne3 Qe6 19 Qb5, yet Lautier did not play 19_15 20 O-O-O Qg6 to get the queens off, perhaps be-cause 21 Qg6 fg 22 Bc2 may yield White a slight endgame advantage in control of the d

erful threat of 29 Rg8 Kg8 30 Qd8 Nf8 31 Ne7. So he put into effect the defense he had worked so long to erect -LAUTHER/BLACK

not defend by 26...Rg8 because



Position after 27... Rg8

..Qe5 - but after 27 Rh5! Rg8. Kasparov scored the knockout blow with 28 Ng4! It would have been of no use to play 28...Rg5 because 29 Ne5! Rh5 30 Rd8 Ng8 falls into 31 Nf7 mate. Moreover, 28...fg 29 Qe5 Re5 30 Re5 wins rook 29 Qe5 Re5 30 Re5 wins rook for knight to bring about an easily won ending. And 28...Qe6 29 Rd8 Ng6 30 Rg8 Kg8 31 Qd8 Nf8 32 Rg5 Qg6 33 Nf6 Kh8 34 Qf8 Qg8 leads to 35

Qg8 mate. Lautier gave up.

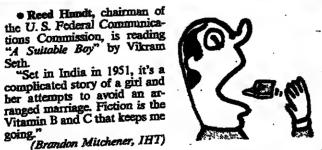
			_
	SICILIAN	DEFENSE	
White Casp'rov	Black Lauder	Kasp'rov	nieck Lautic
1 e4 2 N/3 3 d4 4 Nd4 5 Nc3 6 Ndb5 7 B/6 9 Ne3 9 Ne3 10 Nd5 [1 B/8	c5 c6 c1 Nic6 d6 c5 as b5 Be7 Bi8	15 NR6 16 Bd3 17 ed 18 Ne3 19 Qh5 26 Be2 21 cd 22 Qe5 24 H5 25 Kb1	ef dis Odio Odio Odio Odio Odio Odio Odio Odio
12 c3 13 Nc2 14 b4	O-O Rb8 Ne7	26 b6 27 Rh5 26 Ng4	Qe5 Rg8 Resign

BOOKS

ALL THE DAYS AND NIGHTS: The Collected Stories of William Maxwell 415 pages. \$25. Knopf.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

Now in his 87th year, William Maxwell remains to-WHAT THEY BE READING



than half a century: a formidable presence in American literature whose relatively modest potential. body of published work pro-vides, in absence of bulk, a misleading sense of his true importance. Not merely is Maxwell a writer of consequence; as an editor at The New Yorker for

Maxwell's first novel, "Bright Center of Heaven," was pub-lished 60 years ago; his most recent book, "Billie Dyer and Other Stories," appeared only three years ago. In the history of American literature that alone is a mark of distinction; American writers tend to flower early and fade prematurely, whereas Maxwell has maintained not merely a high level of consistency but has, if anything, become over the years a deeper and

more complex writer.

"All the Days and Nights" provides a welcome opportuni-ty to chart Maxwell's development. It includes 23 short stovisations" written "to please my wife, over a great many years." Though the latter do little to that were staked against the

day what he has been for more tirement, he helped many writ- enhance either Maxwell's repuers of comparable or even great- tation or his ocuvre, the more er gifts achieve their full substantial stories that make up the body of the book serve to remind us just how fine a writer Maxwell is, as well as how quintessentially American.

Maxwell was born in 1908 in small-town Illinois. Over the decades that followed he has lived in Chicago, in Europe and for most of the time in New York, but it is his Illinois boyhood that provides the raw material for much of his best fiction. "That dead self, the boy he used to be" is almost always present in his fiction, whether

commanding the stage or hov-ering in the background. In a stoxy called "The Front and the Back Parts of the House" Maxwell describes ries published between 1939 coming back to Lincoln as an and 1992, as well as 21 "impro- adult and discovering that coming back to Lincoln as an "time is more than an abstract idea: maple and elm saplings

wind when we moved away had become shade trees." His stories are filled with this sense of the irresistible passage

of time between childhood and maturity. It is at once a private passage and a universal one. On the one hand we have Maxwell stirring the heady soup of memory, bringing back to life "that dead self" and the people who filled his life in those days, while on the other hand we have the world itself changing, "one loss after another, something hideous replacing something beautiful, the lapse of pleasant customs, as by a blind increase in numbers the human race went about making the earth

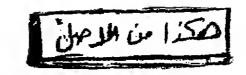
more and more unfit to live on." Maxwell is in all respects a domestic writer, but one who manages to transform the private into the general. Unlike so many younger writers who have made autobiography the be-all and end-all of contemporary staff of The Washington Post.

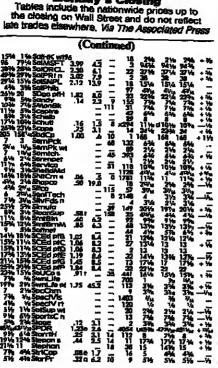
achieve the universal. Jonathan Yardley is on the

of our own.

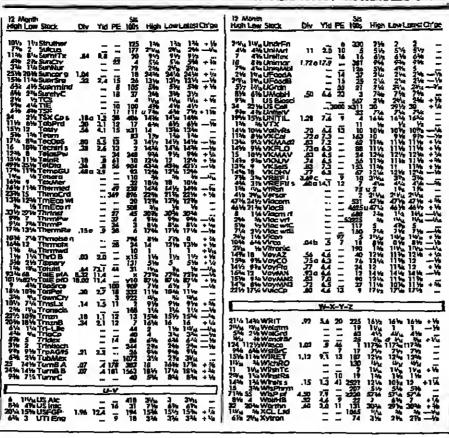
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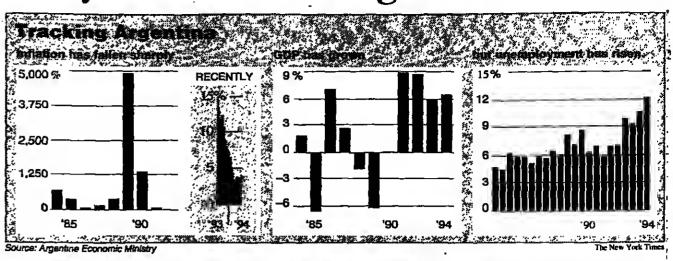




Contract of Fight



Many Miss Out on Argentina's Boom



By Calvin M. Sims

BUENOS AIRES — Despite a booming econnmy, Argentina's unemployment rate has risen sharply since the government

began seiling off state-owned industries in 1990 as part of its economic program. "The government makes these big economic changes that look good on paper, but it doesn't think about what impact they will have on the average person in the street," said Adnlfn Grassi, 42, a machinist

who had worked for the railroads for twn decades but has been withnut steady wark since 1992.

Mr. Grassi is one of the 3 million unemployed Argentines who have not benefited from an economy in which growth was pegged at 6.5 percent in 1994 and inflation has fallen to less than 5 percent now from more than 5,000 percent in 1989.

The Economy Ministry reported a record unemployment rate of 12.2 percent in January in Argentina, where economic and industrial growth have been among the highest in the world since 1991 as a result of measures that lifted trade barriers, opened the economy to international competition and investment and tied the peso

Last week, President Carlos Saul Menem questioned the unemployment figure, saying it did not include the large? number of people who work unofficially.

Of the 3 million unemployed, several hundred thousand lost their jubs after the government began selling off state companies with bloated payrolls four years ago. At the railroads, for example, a work force of 100,000 has been reduced to about 10,000.

Over the past two years, most of the major utilities have been privatized, including the state oil company as well as the trains, electric company and telephones. A second round of privatizations is expected. soon, to include services such as the post office and the airports.

Many of the unemployed, like Mr. Grassi, are people in their 40s and 50s who, had been working in specialized jobs for state companies and now lack marketable skills. Former hureaucrats now work as waiters and taxi drivers. Some have used their severance pay to try to sell goods on: the streets ar open small husinesses, but many have failed because there is so much competition.

For Mr. Menem, who is facing re-elec-, tion in May, the unemployment rate is a political liability.

The government argues that some of the unemployment is due not to privatization but to illegal immigration from Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay and Brazil and to an increase in the number of women entering the work force.

At the same time, officials say, companies are reluctant to hire workers because" of high labor costs and laws that make it expensive to lay them off.

The government hopes that proposed labor reforms now going through Congress: will give companies an incentive to hire

social security and disability benefits by establishing an insurance system and would lengthen the period, currently 30 days, in which employers can dismiss new employees without having to pay compensation. Fiduc, a group of financial, manufactur-

ing and service companies, has said that if labor reforms were passed, its members would probably hire more workers. But economists and lahar experts said

that while reforms would create jnbs, the government needed to provide training so warkers could learn the skills needed to' compete in an international market.

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Morgan Analyst Sees a Rebound In New Markets

HONG KONG - Barton M. Biggs, a strategist with Morgan Stanley & Co., has indicated he will raise the percentage of emerging-market stocks he recommends investors hold in their portfolios, a spokes-man for Morgan said Monday.

Mr. Biggs, who also is chairman of Morgan Stanley Emerging Market Fund, was to announce the change in Morgan's model portfulin at a meeting in New York the spokesman said. The securities firm currently recommends investors put 13 perrenty recommends investors put 13 percent of their portfolios in emerging-market
stocks. The spokesman said he did not
know how much Morgan Stanley wouldincrease its recommended holding.

Stocks in many developing countries;
have fallen sharply this year following the
collapse of the Mexican peso.

The sharp down in the value of the peso.

The sharp drop in the value of the peso against the dollar cost mutual funds and other U.S. investors hillions of dullars and raised concern that such emerging markets would soon face a capital drought.

Morgan Stanley's views are influential

in determining market sentiment, with the Hnng Kong market paying particular attention to its reports. Mr. Biggs sparked a market rally in Hong Kong late in 1993 when he declared he was "maximum bullish" on China.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Multiple Sclerosis Drug Helps Schering Profit

BERLIN — The chemical company Schering AG said Monday its 1994 net profit rose 12 percent, to 285 million Deut-sche marks (\$188 million) from 254 million DM in 1993.

The company said sales rose 12 percent, to 4.69 billion DM from 4.18 billion DM. mainly from foreign sales of its multiple sclerosis drug Betaseron.

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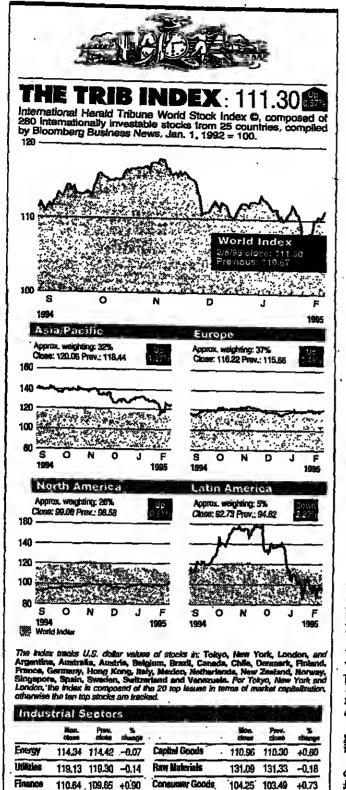
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Herald Cribune **BUSINESS / FINANCE**

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1995

PAGE 13



BA Profit Gets a **57% Lift** Airline Cuts Costs And Traffic Rises

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispeaches

LONDON — British Airways PLC said Monday that increased travel, low fuel prices and cost cutting helped its profit rise 57 percent in the third quarter of its financial year.

The airline said pretax profit rose to £102 million (\$159 million) in the three months ended Dec. 31 from £65 million a year earlier, exceeding analysts expectations.

Third-quarter sales rose 8 percent, to £1.66 billion.

"Prospects for 1995 remain encouraging," Colin Marshall, the chairman, said, "Nonetheless, price competition in the industry continues to be intense, with yields remaining under pressure."

Yields, the average fare per passenger carried and kilometer flown, fell 0.2 percent in the third quarter and remained under pressure from fare competi-

Analysts said British Airways seemed on course for a rise of nearly 50 percent in profit for the full year from the £301 milbon pretax reported a year ago. The company's shares rose 5

pence, to 373.

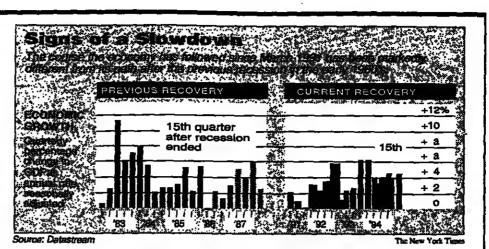
The airline flew 7.3 million passengers in the quarter, up 7.4 percent from the comparable period in 1993.

The airline reiterated its warning that it might have to write down the value of its 24.6 percent stake in USAir Group inc., its American partner that recently reported annual losses of \$684.9 million.

But BA said it expected to gain \$100 million this year from its alliance with USAir.

BA's cost-cutting program is on target to reduce another £150 million from annual expenses in the 1994-95 year, addmg to the £580 million in savings achieved since March 1991, Mr. Marshall said.

(Bloomberg, Reuters) . Monday's sell-off was led by



U.S. Lull or Major Stall?

Copper Leads Commodities Down

Jitters then spread through

Copper on the London Metal

Exchange traded as low at \$2,780 a metric ton Monday, down \$65 from Friday and \$300

below the nearly six-year peak

In the soft commodities, New

other metals, and speculators got out of "soft" commodities

such as sugar and cocoa.

it hit in mid-January.

By Louis Uchitelle New York Times Service

NEW YORK -After 15 months of robust growth, the American economy is beginning to slow. But no one can know yet from the scant, emerging evidence whether the slow-down will turn out to be only a luli — foilowed by another stretch of strong growth or the beginning of a slide toward much slower economic growth, if not recession.

Auto sales and home construction, two pillars of growth, remain mostly intact. But once built, new homes now sell less quickly. Many retailers find they must offer bigger discounts to keep people buying.

Manufacturers say that while they are still very busy, new orders are not as numerous. Last month, for the first time since 1992, the unemployment rate rose.

"I am hearing in the past two months comments that I had not heard before, comments that new orders are flat or slowing," said Ralph Kaufman, of the National Associ-

commodities Monday, and percent.

prices on everything from cop-per to cocoa crumbled.

call an end to the inflationary

rally in these raw-materials

markets that began late in 1993

as the world economy clawed

up out of recession, but many

agreed that it was a significant

Traders were not yet ready to

LONDON - Speculators metal during the recent boom

across the globe bailed out of that saw its value rise about 75

ation of Purchasing Management, which conducts a monthly survey of its members, who are all in manufacturing. "Some of the managers feel that the higher interest rates are starting to take hold."

Yet the hard data is far from conclusive. "It is mostly straws in the wind, a sense things are not going as well as they had been," said Robert D. Reischaner, director of the Congressional Budget Office.

No straw seems more noticeable than the stockpiles of merchandise and materials piling up at stores and warehouses. Virtually every forecaster expects stockpiling to be less robust this year than last, helping to slow the economy.

The slowdown could turn into a recession in the unlikely event merchants decided, more or less simultaneously, that they had stockpiled much more than they could sell. After all, their inventories in the last quarter reached three times standard levels and a

See ECONOMY, Page 14

empt inflation.

ularive selling took sugar down 0.35 cent to 14.00 cents a pound.

One factor behind investor

anxiety about commodities is a

rise in interest rates. Both the

United States and Britain

raised rates last week to pre-

But the consequent brake on

economic activity could reduce

demand for industrial raw ma-

copper, the flagship industrial York cocoa futures tumbled \$40 metal during the recent boom a ton to just above \$1,300. Spec-

Russia and IMF Stop Talks on \$6 Billion Loan

MOSCOW — Russia and the International Monetary Fund suspended talks Monday on a \$6 billion loan amid skepticism about Russia's 1995 budget, the Itar-Tass news agency said.

The report, attributed to Finance Ministry officials, said talks on the standby loan would resume later in the month.

It said IMF officials suspected the Russian budget had been based on unrealistic assumptions about inflation and spending and feared the deficit would be much larger than was

currently projected.
Finance Minister Vladimir Panskov has argued that he remains committed to a tough line on the budget and the deficit.

Russia's war against separatists in Chechnya and a minimum-wage increase approved by the lower house of Parliament also are fueling doubt about the government's anti-inflation program, the Itar-Tass report said.

Officials from the Federation Council, the upper house of

average of 3 percent a month. On Monday, Itar-Tass said in-flation hit a 12-month high of 17.8 percent in January.

Russian officials had hoped to wrap up the IMF agreement this week, but sources close to the talks have suggested the IMF may not release the money until this spring.

There is no reason to panic, and you certainly cannot say things are beading for failure, a Finance Ministry official said.

Investor confidence in Russia has been shaken. Page 15.

Russia's budget counts on more than \$10 billion of international loans this year to help close a budget gap forecast at 7.7 percent of gross domestic product.

Russia originally expected to receive \$13 billion in international aid in 1995. But Mr. Panskov said in broadcast remarks that "the foreign credits will be less than we had expected."

The value of the ruble fell Parliament, have indicated that the upper house might overrule 4,133 rubles from 4,115. The ruble decision on wages.

Monday as the dollar climbed to 4,133 rubles from 4,115. The ruble has fallen by 12 percent The government says it plans against the dollar so far this year. to bring inflation down to an (AP. Reuter's)

Sale of BSkyB Stake Helps News Corp.'s Profit Rise

SYDNEY — News Corp., the global media company controlled by Rupert Murdoch, said Monday its net profit for the six months ended Dec. 31 rose 6.7 percent, to 821 million Australian dollars (\$617 million).

The company posted a one-time gain of 148 million dollars. The eain included profit from the sale of 10 percent of British Sky Broadcasting PLC, a European satellite-TV company.

Excluding one-time items, first-half profit was 673 million dollars, up from a profit of 624.9 million dollars a year earlier. Revenue rose.5 percent, to 6.1 billion dollars.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neutily Cedex, France.

Salinas Should Bow Out of WTO Race

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By Reginald Dale International Herold Tribune

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TASHINGTON - One of the many consequences of the Mexican financial crisis V is that ex-President Carlos Salinas de Gortari is no longer an acceptable candidate to head the new World Trade Organization that has just set up shop in Geneva. He should now have the decency to withdraw his name from con-

Despite the undoubtedly good things Mr. Salinas once did for his country pushing it toward economic liberalization and negotiating the North American Free Trade Agreement — his credibility as a world leader has been totally destroyed in the past few weeks.

With his spectacular policy misjudgements, Mr. Salinas bears more responsibility than anyone else for the Mexican economic shambles. By holding off devaluation and a policy correction until after the November presidential elections, he put his own and his party's interests shead of his country's, not to mention those of his Latin American neighbors.

Mr. Salinas is in any case running third in the three-cornered WTO leadership contest, behind two highly qualified and untarnished contenders: Renato Ruggiero of Italy, the candidate of the European Union, and Kim Chulsu of South Korea, backed by most of Asia. By staying in the race, Mr. Salinas is embarrassing his official supporters — the United States, Canada and the Latin American countries - and contributing to a dangerous deadlock over the choice

of a leader for the world trade body. It is urgent that the deadlock be broken. The interim director-general, Peter Sutherland, is due to serve only until March. If the current stand-off continues

Most Latin American leaders are privately furious with the former president of Mexico.

much longer, it risks undermining the authority both of the WTO and of the leader who is finally chosen — just as a similar dispute did for the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation

and Development last year. The truth is that most Latin American leaders are privately furious with Mr. Salinas. They believe that his disastrous policy errors in Mexico will damage their own economies for at least several years to come by discouraging international investors from providing them with much-needed funds. The United States is uncomfortable at being stuck with Mr.

The incongruous result is that none of Mr. Salinas's official backers really want him to win, but none has the guts to. disown him publicly - the Latin Ameri-

cans ont of a misguided sense of solidari-ty, the United States because it doesn't want to appear to be stabbing Mr. Salinas in the back. There is also some con-cern in Washington that ditching Mr. Salinas could be a further blow to international confidence in Mexico.

None of these arguments hold water. The Latin Americans would be better off getting Mr. Salinas out of the way and lobbying for another of their number to

be a deputy director-general.

At this point, confidence in Mexico is not going to be much affected by a decision to dump Mr. Salinas, whose contribution to his country is now history. Mexico's future depends on how the new Zedillo government extracts itself from the hole Mr. Salinas dug for it. Mr. Salinas's withdrawal would not in

itself, however, settle the leadership issue. The key would be whether the United States then threw its weight behind Mr. Ruggiero or Mr. Kim. European officials are confident that Washington would rally to Mr. Ruggiero. But Mr.

Kim has been gaining ground.
Unfortunately, some Americans, in a kind of economic ethnic slur, refuse to believe that an Italian can be a genuine free trader. They obviously don't know Mr. Ruggiero. He remains the best candidate and he is backed by many more countries than Mr. Kim. He deserves

American support.

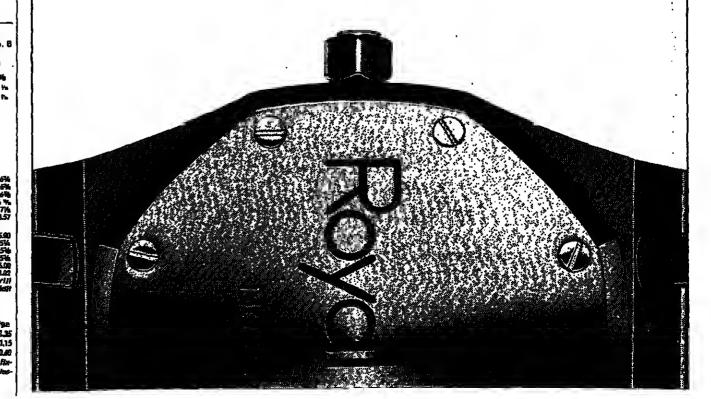
But the first step is for President Bill
Clinton to call up Mr. Salinas and tactfully tell him it's time to step down.

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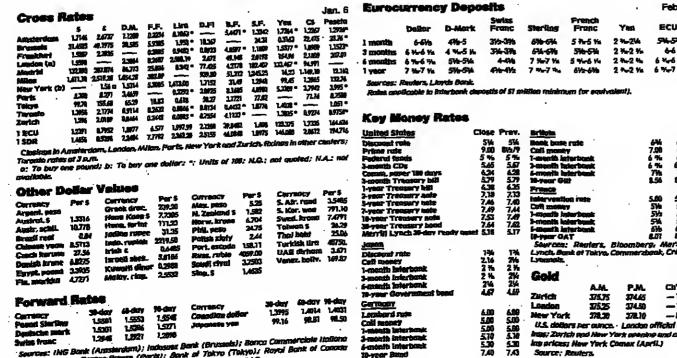
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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES



Outlook for Rates Gives Stocks Boost

Friday, analysts were expecting stocks to take a rest as investors

U.S. Stocks

sold to collect profits. But the gains on Monday suggested the market had sufficient strength to build on the rally that started last week.

A surprisingly sluggish employment report released Friday gave investors a buying incentive. The report, showing the jobless rate rose for the first time in a year, was viewed as evidence that economic activity may be slowing to a point where the Federal Reserve will be satisfied that inflation will stay un-

der control. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 9.09 points, to 3,937.73. Advancing issues outnumbered declining ones by a 7-to-3 ratio. On the New York Stock Exchange, 327 million shares were traded, down from 441 million on Friday.

"It's kind of ironic that news ing the MD-11. of a slowdown in the economy is

NEW YORK — Stocks rose for the third day in a row Monday as optimism about stable

Oberweis, president of Oberweis Asset Management in Aurora, Illinois. "But if interest rates interest rates offset concern aren't going to rise like they did about slowing profit growth.

After a 57.87-point rise on to grow well, then we'll be looking at higher stock prices."
Michigan National Corp.

stock rose 12% to 101% on the Nasdaq stock exchange after the bank agreed to be bought by Australia's largest bank for \$1.56 billion.

Cyclical stocks fell as investors grew concerned that slower economic growth could impair profits at these companies. Aluminum Co. of America dropped 3% to 80 and Reynolds Metals fell 2¼ to 51½.

Amgen shares rose 3 to 65% in active trading amid specula-tion that the biotechnology company would receive a takeover hid from Bristol-Myers Squibb. Analysts said the re-cent hid by Glaxo for Well-come, a rival drugmaker, has caused investors to think Am-

gen might be a target.

McDonnell Douglas shares slipped 11/2 to 52% after a newspaper reported that the maker of military and commercial aircraft said it might stop produc-

(AP, Bloomberg)

Hopes for Stock Rally **Help Support Dollar**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispate NEW YORK - The dollar climbed against most other major currencies on Monday amid optimism that the rally in U.S. stocks and bonds will continue

U.S. financial assets soared Friday after the government

Foreign Exchange said the economy created fewer-than-expected jobs in January, easing investors' concern

about inflation. Traders said the dollar was underpinned by bope that the improved inflation outlook would continue to draw investors back into dollar-based securities.

The dollar also benefited from the Group of Seven industrialized nations' expression of confidence an international aid pack-

age for Mexico, traders said. with the \$53 billion package arranged by the U.S. administra-

The dollar closed at 1.5314 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5270 DM on Friday. But it slipped to 99.45 yen from 99.85 yen.

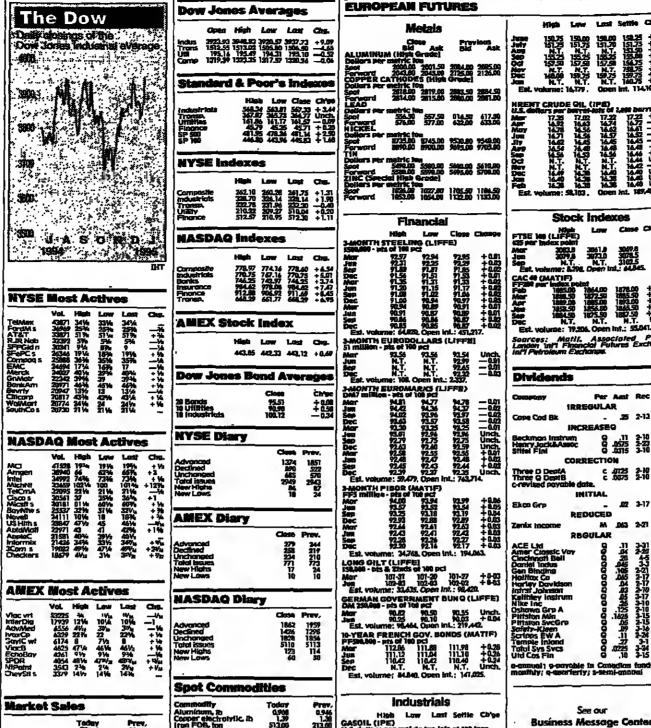
The dollar was at 1,2948 Swiss francs, up from 1.2935 francs, and 5.3005 French francs, up from 5.2930 francs. The pound was at \$1.5600, down from \$1,5635.

The dollar was at 5.3100 pe-sos, up from 5.2750 pesos on

U.S. stocks, bonds and the dollar all bave a better chance of gaining now that Mexico's financial crisis has eased, traders said. Turmoil in Mexico hurts the dollar because Mexico is the third-largest U.S. trading partner and the two economies are linked by the North Ameri-

can Free Trade Agreement. "Now that the Mexican situation is out of the way, people At a weekend meeting, the G-might go back to U.S. stocks 7 expressed "total satisfaction" and bonds," said Tom Hoge, and bonds," said Tom Hoge, corporate currency trader for Bank of New York.

(Bloomberg, Reuters) omist.



ECONOMY: Evidence is Too Thin to Predict the Extent of U.S. Slowdown

Continued from Page 13

reluctance to order more goods would have a rippie effect.

Factories would be forced to cut back, layoffs would rise, consumer confidence would falter and the economy would slow sharply. That sequence has been a major cause of recessions in the past.

"The most important ingredient for a slowdown is in place," said Robert Gordon, a Northwestern University econ-

But right now, the U.S. merchants are not talking about cutting back. "Our inventories are right where we expect them to be," said Harold Ruttenberg, chairman of Just for Feet, a chain of 15 sporting goods stores based in Alabama.

Still, some store owners are clearly concerned. "We had a very strong Christmas season, but my inventory is higher than I want," said Craig Cooper, owner of Bikes to You, a bicycle shop in Grinnell, Iowa.

Economic recoveries in the United States typically alternate between strong growth and lulls. That was the pattern during the recovery that lasted through most of the 1980s. A Iull now would be the second in the current recovery, which be-gan in March 1991. The first

The Federal Reserve Board, of course, has been encouraging neither rising inflation nor ris-the onset of a lull by raising ing wage levels, the principal interest rates steadily since last source of inflation.

February, and most recently last week, when the Fed raised the leading rates it controls by one-half of a percentage point. The Fed hopes to slow the economy by lowering demand for housing, cars and other goods and services purchased on credit. Less growth, in turn, should keep inflation from rising.

every Wednesday

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came in the winter and spring of So far, 15 months of strong economic growth has produced U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

J.K. Utilitie Pledge to In Quaker Gets Out of Pet-Food Market With \$725 Million Sale to H.J. Heinz

PITTSBURGH (Bloomberg) — H.J. Heinz Co. said Monday it would buy Quaker Oats Co.'s U.S. and Canadian pet foods division for \$725 million.

division for \$725 million.

Heinz will become the No. 3 U.S. pet-food producer behind Nestlé SA and Ralston-Ralston Purina Group, adding such Quaker brands as Kibbles 'n Bits, Cycle, Gravy Train and Ken-L Ration. Heinz stock closed up \$1.25 at \$40.875.

Ration. Heinz stock closed up \$1.20 at \$40.873.

The agreement comes less than a week after Quaker said it would sell its European pet food unit to Dalgety PLC of Britain for \$700 million, and it completes Quaker's exit from the business. "For the first time in over 50 years, Quaker will be dedicated entirely to human food products," said William D. Smithburg, the company's chairman. company's chairman.

P&G Amends Bankers Trust Suit

CINCINNATI (AFX) - Procter & Gamble Co. said Monday it was seeking an additional \$65 million in compensatory damages and additional but unspecified punitive damages from Bankers

Trust New York Corp.

P&G's suit alleges that Bankers Trust misled it by failing to disclose information about the sale of derivatives.

Capital Cities 4th-Quarter Net Rises

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Capital Cities/ABC Inc. said Monday fourth-quarter net income jumped 44 percent, to \$240.6 million, as operating profit rose in broadcasting and publishing. The company said revenue rose 12 percent, to \$1.97 billion from \$1.76 billion. \$1.76 billion. For the full year, the company reported net income of \$679.8 million, np 49 percent. Revenue increased 13 percent to \$6.38 billion. The company's stock rose 75 cents to \$87.375.

Hillhaven Rejects Horizon Buy Bid

TACOMA, Washington (Bloomberg) — Hillhaven Corp., accusing its largest shareholder of negotiating a private transaction that hurts other stockholders, on Monday rejected Horizon Healthcare Corp.'s \$1.5 billion buyout offer.

Horizon made an unexpected bid for the rival nursing home on

Jan. 26, offering \$28 a share in stock.

• Healthsouth Corp. said it would buy NovaCare Inc.'s rehabilitation hospital unit for \$235 million in cash and assumed

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Increased Sales Lift Lockheed Net

CALABASAS, California (Bloomberg) - Lockheed Corp. said Monday its fourth-quarter earnings rose 1 percent, to \$137 million, although the company had to pay a \$25 million charge to settle a federal indictment. Lockheed stock rose \$1.25, to \$73. The company said sales rose 3 percent, to \$3.84 billion. Lockheed paid \$25 million to settle an indictment accusing the compa-

ny of bribing an Egyptian politician in the 1980s.

For the year, Lockheed's net income rose 5.5 percent, to \$445 million. Sales rose to \$13.13 billion from \$13.07 billion.

For the Record

Cincinnati Bell Inc. said it would eliminate 800 jobs and take a restructuring charge of \$70 million to \$100 million at the end of the first quarter.

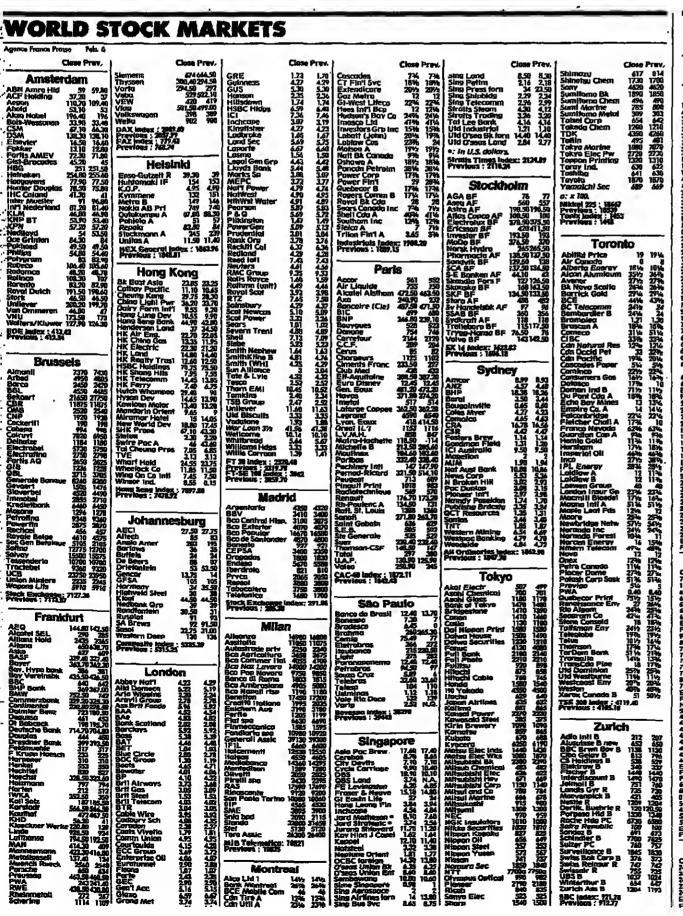
Kellogg Co. said it would cut as many as 350 jobs, or 2 percent of its work force, to try to streamline its cereal-making operations. The company expects to report a nonrecurring pretax charge against earnings of \$30 million to \$40 million during the second or (Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg) third quarter of 1995.

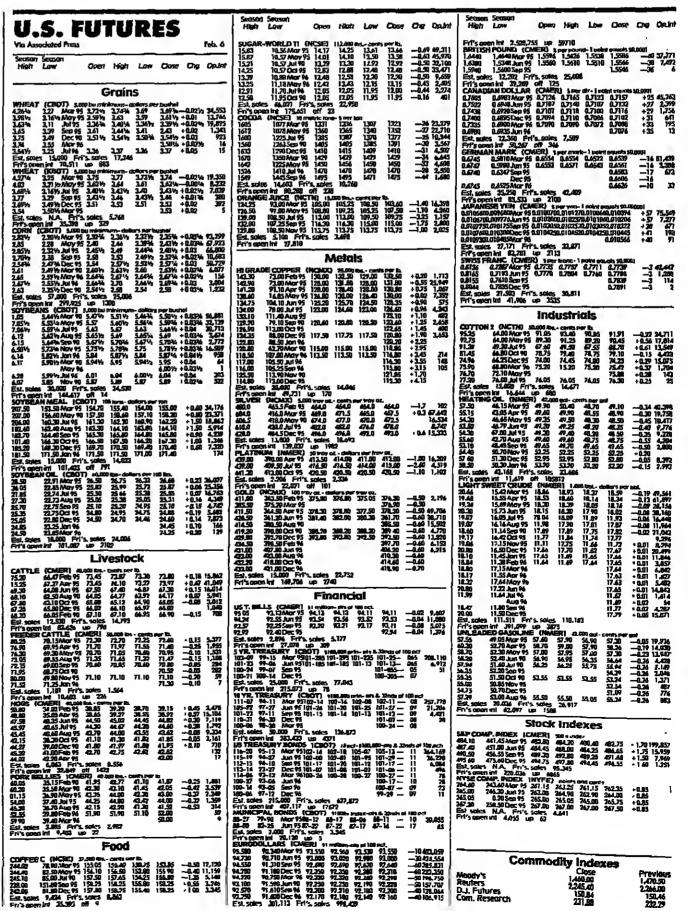
Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES -- "Legends of the Fall" dominated the U.S." box office again with a gross of \$5.3 million over the weekend. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday ticket estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

Legends of the Foll*	(Tristor)	\$5.3 m///
Boys on the Side"	(Warner Brothers)	54A muii
ne Jerky Boys"	(Caravan Pictures)	\$4.6 millio
n The Mouth of Madness"	(New Line Cinema)	33.5 militis
Dumb and Dumber"	(New Line Cinema)	\$3.4 mills
lobody's Fool"	(Paramount)	53 milli
Hattionder: Firel Dimension"		\$2.9 millio
ligher Learning"	(Columbia)	323 milit
	(Warner Brothers)	52.2 milis
	(Columbia)	51.6 mHJ
Murder in the First"	(Worner Brothers)	52.2 m





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U.K. Utilities Make Pledge to Investors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON - Ten days before the British government plans to launch the sale of its 40 percent stakes in National Power PLC and PowerGen PLC. the utilities predicted higher

dividend payonts for their cur-rent financial years. Analysts said the announcements were an enticement to potential share buyers in the public auction, which is expected to bring sizable demand from both domestic and inter-

national institutions. National Power, Britain's largest electricity generator, said it would increase its second-half dividend by 27 per-cent, to 11.1 pence a share (17 cents). That would raise its total payont for the financial year to 15.45 pence a share, up from

12.5 pence the previous year. PowerGen said it expected to raise its final payout by 15 percent, to 10 pence a share. That would put its total annual dividend payment at 15 pence a share, compared with 12.65 pence last year. Each company's financial year ends March 31.

The predictions, made three months before the release of annual financial results, were part of a prospectus issued Monday for the sale of £4 billion (\$6.24 hillion) worth of National Power and PowerGen stock.

"This will help in the government's marketing campaign," said Liz Christie, a utility analyst at Goldman, Sachs & Co.

The government has held a 40 percent stake in both utilities since they were first sold to investors in 1991. The Treasury said shares for the first installment of the offer would be priced at 170 pence per share for National Power and 185 pence for PowerGen.

The utilities said they would be able to increase dividends through a mix of reductions in operating costs and buybacks of their own stock. Each has agreed to buy between 6.5 percent and 8 percent of its own shares being offered.

at 479 pence, up 3, and Power-Gen finished at 509 pence,

National Power shares closed

(Bloomberg, AFX)

Market Chaos in Russia Worried Western Investors Take Flight

MOSCOW - Western bankers and fund managers said Monday that investment in Russia's chaotic share markets could dry up

soon if the government did not take steps to restore international confidence. "Brokers are extremely worried," said Chris Woodgate, head of ICE Securities in

"If you sell your stock, you have to be sure it belongs to you. Now it's also unclear if you can sell Russian shares for dollars and if you can get the money out of the country," he said.

Trading in Russian shares came to n halt last week after banks stopped payments to brokers, citing new central bank demands for prior permission for every transaction involving hard currency.

Central bank denials did little to soothe nervous investors.

One Western broker said he had been told by a top central bank official to be prepared for capital controls that would allow deals only in rubles. The ruble has lost about half of its value since the beginning of August.

Investors were given another jult when it emerged that Komineft, a big vil company, secretly issued shares in May 1994 and dis-tributed them to its old shareholders.

"We no longer know what percentage of

Kominest we own," one international investor said. Six leading investors, including CS First

Boston Group Inc., wrote an angry letter to Kominer demanding an explanation. The company has yet to come up with an answer.
Russia badly needs foreign investment. The central bank's currency reserves are running

dangerously low at below \$2 billion. The overheated Russian market began to collapse because of the war in Checknya and the Mexico crisis. Prices of liquid Russian shares have fallen by two-thirds in the past

two months. The latest chaos, bankers say, is only a taste of things to come for a market where buying, storing and seiling shares is a logistical nightmare, settlement systems do not work and many Soviet-era bosses want things to stay

The only proof of share numership is a copy of the register — and most enterprises keep that under wraps.

One of the world's biggest aluminum smelters, Krasnoyarsk, last October deleted from its books a 20 percent shareholding held by Trans-World Metals, a London-based commodifies trader

"You shouldn't buy shares here if you're not prepared to get on the plane all the time to fly to company headquarters to make sure your shares are still there," one broker said.

ny net profit of between 300 million and 400 million

Deutsche marks (\$198 million to \$296 million), based

In Paris, Peugeot said 1994 sales were up 14 percent,

Sales of Automobiles Peugeot rose 15.6 percent, to 2.59 billion francs. (Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters)

at 166.20 billion French francs (\$32 billion), and that

sales in France had risen 21 percent, to 74.56 billion

92.59 billion francs.

on German accounting principles, reversing a year-earlier net loss of 571 million DM.

Borsumij Plans Two **Purchases**

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THE HAGUE — Borsumij
Wehry NV said Monday it expected its 1994 net profit to be
20 percent higher than a year
earlier and said it plans to buy
majority stakes in two Dutch manufacturers of work clothes.

The Dutch trading company said it would buy a 57 percent stake in Ehco KLM Kleding NV from Bodycote Internation al PLC of Britain for £9.4 miltion (\$15 million). It also said it had agreed to buy about 35 per-cent of the bicycle maker Union NV, which owns 60 percent of the clothing maker Lonneker BV, and would bid for the rest of Union in April.

Lonneker has a strong mar-ket position, especially in supplying health-care uniforms. Union said.

Borsumij also plans to trans-fer its Stokvis bicycle-making unit to Union in return for more Union shares. It said ABN Amro Bank NV had been asked to suggest a fair price for the transaction.

After the transactions, Borsumij will own three publicly traded companies. The compa-ny said having stock-exchange listings in several sectors was the best way to meet its "in-creasing need for capital."

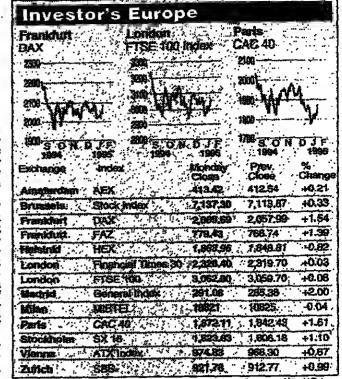
It said it would maintain a 70 percent stake in both of its new acquisitions. It sold 30 percent of its Latin American trading company, Ceteco Holding NV, to the public last year.

Borsumij Wehry also said it expected to report 1994 profit of

56 million guilders (\$33 million). Borsumij said all its divisions except the textiles unit had contributed to the earnings improvement. It said the textiles unit, like many other companies in the textile industry in Northwest Europe, had suffered from strong competition from Portugal and southern and eastern Asia.

Borsumij said its textiles division would be restructured and continue operating but in "a slimmed-down version."

(Bloomberg, AFX) London.



Very briefly:

Nordbanken AB's privatization can occur after 1995, a Finance Ministry secretary said. Separately, Standard & Poor's Corp. said it placed its A1 rating of the Swedish bank's Eurocommercial paper, certificates of deposit and U.S. commercial paper on CreditWatch with negative implications.

• Eridania-Béghin-Say SA's share prices jumped as much as 10 percent on a report that Umberto Agnelli, the head of IFIL SpA, is interested in taking control of the French food company. But Montedison SpA said it did not intend to sell the unit.

• French plants were running at 83.9 percent of their production capacity in the fourth quarter of 1994, the highest in two years.

• French industrial demand remained strong in the fourth quarter of 1994 in all sectors of industry except consumer goods. · German hanks will standardize their earnings reports to allow

comparison of identical reporting periods and to conform to internationally accepted reporting standards. Philips Electronics NV said it would take a 60 percent stake in Polane Farel, a Polish lighting company.

• Laura Ashley, a fashion and fabrics retailer, said it would cut 200 jobs as part of a £35 million (\$55 million) restructuring.

. Wolford AG has closed its subscription period for shares after just one day because of strong demand. The Austrian hosiery maker sold 1.09 million shares at 440 schillings (\$41) each, giving it 480 million schillings in new equity to finance expansion plans.

• Uralita SA said it planned to offer shareholders and employees

O percent of Energia & Industrias Aragonesas EIA SA as part of

its initial public offer of 20 million shares, or a 50.47 percent stake, in the chemical company. . Santchi & Santchi Co. said the first of its legal actions against its

removed chairman Manrice Saatchi would start Wednesday in Reuters, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg, AFX

VW, Opel and Peugeot Say the Car Business Got Better in 1994 erization would continue to hold back productivity. WOLFSBURG, Germany -- Volkswagen AG, the In Frankfurt, Adam Opel's chairman, David Herman, said the automaker would have a parent-compa-

largest carmaker in Europe, said Monday that international demand had helped lift its 1994 unit sales 6.4 percent, to 3,294,000 vehicles, confirming the "upward

trend" in the company's fortunes. Indicating that the upturn went beyond one company's results, PSA Peugeot Citroën SA and the Adam Opel AG unit of General Motors Corp. also said last year had been much better than 1993, and Opel

forecast continued improvement this year. VW said foreign sales had accounted for the largest portion of the increase. Unit sales in North America

the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

climbed 20.2 percent, to 297,800 vehicles, while sales in Japan rose 40.6 percent, to 33,800, the company said. Sales in Argentina rose 15.4 percent, to 53,600, while sales in Percent are 17.9 percent to 457,700. In while sales in Brazil rose 17.9 percent, to 467,700. In

China, sales rose 7.5 percent, to 145,000. VW's sales in Germany rose 0.8 percent, to 940,000. In Western Europe as a whole, sales rose 2.3 per-

cent, to 2,048,000. Analysts said the sales increases indicated that the company was making headway in its struggle to recover its market position.

Analysts said the company was still overstaffed and that structural difficulties including delays in comput-

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Adidas Reports Higher Profit And Revenue

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispotches MUNICH - The parent company of Adidas AG, the German sportswear manufacturer, said Monday that group pretax profit in 1994 more than quadrupled to 150 million Deutsche marks (599 million) and said it expected further steady growth.

Revenue rose for the first time since 1991, climbing to 3.2 billion DM, up 22 perny said. Pretax profit in 1993 was 34.2 million DM.

Robert Louis-Dreyfus. the chairman of Adidas AG, also said the company is considering a 1996 public offering of 20 percent to 30 percent of its shares. The shares would be offered in Germany and the United

(Reuters, AFX)

Higher Rates Cut BK Vision Profit

ZURICH - BK Vision AG, an investment

company controlled by the financier Martin Ebuer, said Monday its 1994 net profit fell 85 percent, to 15.33 million Swiss francs (\$12 BK Vision, which is the largest shareholder in

holder in Zurich Insurance Co., said the market valuation of its holdings fell sharply in 1994 as an unexpectedly steep rise in interest rates quashed stock-market rallies.

Although UBS shareholders narrowly ap-

In a letter to shareholders Mr. Ebner, chairman of BK Vision, implied that the company was considering investing in other foreign banks, but for now would concentrate on UBS.

Mr. Ebner said he still thought UBS had a considerable potential for recovery, but there were also promising developments abroad.

Almost 77 percent of BK Vision's portfolio of

2.09 billion Swiss francs consists of UBS shares. profit potential," Mr. Ebner said. BK Vision owns 4 million registered UBS shares,

or 18 percent of total UBS registered shares, and 570,000 bearer shares, or 2.7 percent of all bearer shares.

The company acquired more registered shares than bearer shares because they carry five times the voting power of bearer shares. A dispute between Mr. Ebner and UBS erupi-

ed last year when UBS decided to change its

proved the new structure, it has not taken effect because BK Vision filed suit against the decision, arguing it violated the property rights of nwners

of registered shares.
"We believe that pressure from shareholders and the ruling of the courts will in the foresecable future bring about constructive solutions and pave the way for UBS to exploit its dormani

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

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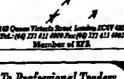
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Australian Bank To Buy Its First U.S. Lender

SYDNEY - National Australia Bank Ltd. said Monday it business base in an attractive would buy U.S.-based Michi- banking market," said Bill Irgan National Corp., owner of Michigan National Bank, for Australia.

The Australian bank, which

National Australia, Austra-National Australia, Austra-lia's largest bank, said it would pay \$110 a share for about 14 million shares of outstanding commoo stock in Michigan Na-last year reported after-tax profit of 1.7 billion dollars, al-ready has subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, Ireland and New Zealand. tional, about a 25 percent premium to the current share price. National Australia shares closed at 10.88 Australian dollars (\$8.17), up from 10.86 dol-

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lars on Friday. The deal, which is subject to pleted within a year. the approval of Michigan National shareholders and U.S. regulatory authorities, would mark the successful completion of National Australia's search for its first U.S. affiliate, as well as the end of an unsuccessful attempt by Michigan National to restructure itself fast enough

to avoid the auction block. "The real surprise is who the buyer is," said David Berry, director of research at Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, a New York in electronic banking and is brokerage that specializes in the bank industry. Analysts had ex-lender in Australia. pected Michigan National to be sold to a Midwestern U.S. bank so that it could merge operations and cut costs, Mr. Berry said.

The deal would increase National Australia's group assets Swiss Banking Corp. by about 9 percent. "If ap-

proved, the acquisition will provide the group with a valuable

The Australian bank, which

"The immediate effect on the group's earnings per share is expected to be negligible." Mr. Irvine added, pointing out that the purchase would be funded internally and should be com-

Michigan National reported carnings last year of \$171.7 million on assets of \$8.7 billion. It operates 190 branches in southern and central Michigan, including the metropolitan Detroit area. Business lending represents about 80 percent of loans.

A Morgan Stanley analyst said the fit between the Michipeared to be a good one. National Australia Bank is strong considered a premier business

National Australia "paid a pretty fair price," said Tony Davidson, a banking analyst at SBC Australia, the local arm of

(Bloomberg, AFP)

NEC and Samsung Set Pact

TOKYO - NEC Corp. said Monday it aimed to expand production and sales of gallium arsenide integrated circuits and would supply computer chips to Samsung Electronics Co. for sale

in Europe.

The electronics concern said it would supply Samsung with 100,000 four-megabit dynamic random-access memory chips a month, starting in April, from NEC plants in Scotland for assembly at a Samsung Electronics plant in Portugal.

The European Union imposes a 14 percent import tariff on

finished D-RAM chips and a 9 percent tariff on unfinished chips, and the South Korean electronics maker does not have a chip (AFP, Reuters)

Investors Chase the Indian Dream

By John F. Burns New York Times Service

NEW DELHI - Until recently, anybody planning to invest \$100 million in an industrial complex in the Indian state of West Bengal would have have been considered a gambler or worse.

West Bengal, with its capital, Calcutta, has been ruled for nearly two decades by a Communist government, with results often likened to those compiled by the Calcutta goverament's former mentors in Moscow. But when India's economic

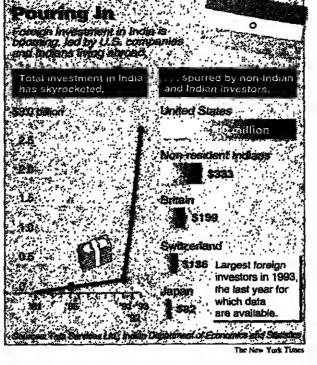
reforms began picking up pace last year, George Soros, the New York-based financier, looked first to West Ben-gal, which has abaodooed Marxism and begun to bid eagerly for foreign investment. Last month, Soros Fund Management, Mr. Soros's investment company, announced that its flagship investment in India would be a partnership in a \$1.25 billion petrochemical complex at

Haldia, south of Calcutta. In many ways, the Soros deal symbolizes the sweeping changes occurring as India emerges from 40 years of socialist economic policies.

Since Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's government in New Delhi embraced market forces and foreign investment in 1991, American companies have been leading investors in many key sectors, from power plants and telephone systems to ventures that will provide fresh choices in breakfast cereals, computers and soft drinks.

Many American executives acknowledge that what drew them to India was the size of the country's population, about 890 million people.

The Indian government estimates that about 200 millioo people belong to its middle class, with surplus incomes that make them potential customers for foreign products. Other attractions include the fact that India is a democracy, with independent courts to settle legal disputes, and that



English is used widely in busi-

But foreign businesses also company that has invested encounter bureaucratic inter- \$25,000 in its Indian venture. ference and boge logistical

Since that list was comproblems in a country where piled, scores of other Amerilarge areas have seen little or can companies have anno progress in decades. Roads nounced investment plans at a

'India's going to be great.'

John F. Welch Jr., chairman of General Electric Co., during a trip to assess GE's investments

are narrow and overcrowded, pace outstripping their rivals telephones unreliable where from other countries. they exist at all, and living But others are oo any in the world.

The most recent listing produced by the Indo-American Chamber of Commerce in New Delhi, in May 1994, showed 422 American companies with Indian investments. from blue-chip concerns such as International Business Machines Corp., General Electric Co. and Coca-Cola Co. with their multimillion-dollar pro-

Systems, a San Francisco-

based computer software

But others are oo the way conditions are as backward as in. Last month, the new chairman of Sony Corp., Norio Ogha, said that company had decided the time had come to invest in India.

> Sony's initial move will be a modest \$16 million venture to manufacture Trinitron television sets, but other Japanese companies seem sure to fol-

The Japaoese, like the Americans, are starting to jects to the likes of Haystack conclude that India will one

crative markets.

The Soros Fund has built an investment portfolio of more than \$12 billion, only a small portion of which has been invested in developing countries. But in India, the Soros Fund plans to invest as much as \$1 billion.

General Electric has invested \$200 millioo in India, the largest stake so far of any U.S. corporation. GE expects to in-crease this to \$600 million this year, still a relatively small exposure for a company with \$65 billion in assets. But John F. Welch Jr., GE's chairman, who visited last month to review its operations, said the company viewed India as as one of the best investment DIOSDECIS.

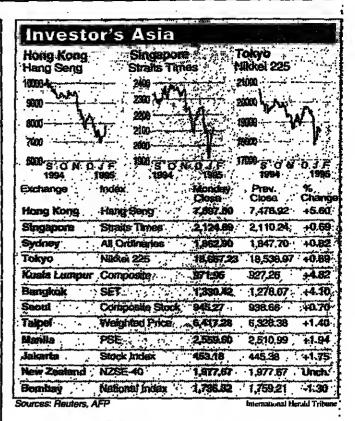
"India's going to be great."
Mr. Welch said during a trip to assess GE's investments in plastics, bome appliances, lighting and medical imaging equipment

His comment made frontpage news in India, which has been going through a period of agonizing over its economic reforms.

Although the reforms brought record levels of exports, foreign exchange reserves and industrial expansion, India's overall growth rate since the reforms were introduced has averaged only 3.5 percent, half of what it needs to begin catching up with regional competitors such as Malaysia and Thailand, which have per-capita incomes several times India's \$330 a year.

Many Indian businessmen and economists worry that In-dia will fall further behind unless the Rao government moves quickly to dismantle the remnants of the old socialist economy.

But Mr. Rao, whose Con-gress Party has slumped in recent state elections, has apparently concluded that the party's problems stem partly from the unpopularity of the economic reforms with the 350 million Indians who live in poverty, many of whom have seen little or no benefit.



Very briefly:

 India's textile exports rose 31 percent, to \$7.15 billion, in the nine-month period ending Dec. 31 from the like period to 1993. the Commerce Ministry said.

• First Pacific Co., a Hong Kong conglomerate controlled by Indonesian interests, said it would buy a 60 percent stake in one of Indonesia's oldest drug companies, PT Pradja-Pharin, for 43.8 billion rupiahs (\$19.7 million).

• PT Schering-Plough Indonesia, the pharmaceutical maker, reported a 1994 net profit increase of 60 percent, to 5.5 billion rupiahs, from 1993.

Samsung Electronics Co. said it expected to report net profit of about 940 billion won (\$1.18 billion) for 1994, a rise of more tha

500 percent from 1993. • China's economy will continue to slow this year, with gross domestic product growth easing to 9 percent and urban inflation declining to 15 percent, Salomon Brothers Inc. predicted.

• The Philippine economy grew 5.1 percent in 1994, slower than originally estimated but still almost double the pace of 1993, the government said.

Yamaha Motor Co. of Japan said it was studying plans to take direct stakes in Escorts Ltd. of India and Siam Yamaha Co. of Thailand as part of broader aims to increase Yamaha's presence in the Asian market. · Sakura Bank Ltd. of Japan and its affiliates are to invest 6 billion

yen (\$60 million) in a private placement of new shares by Shinei. Ishmo Securities Co., raising the group's shareholdiogs in Shiner Ishino to 44 percent from the current 15 percent, o Shinei Ishino. executive said. • Fujitsu Ltd., the Japanese computer maker, said it intended to invest 30 billion yen (\$300 million) in the year ending March 31.

1996, to expand production capacity of thin-film transistor liquid crystal displays for portable personal computers. Bloomberg, AP, AFP, AFX

value, it is updated twice a year.

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Swedish Part-Timer Leads Country and Club to Soccer's Big Time International Herald Tribute The emphasizes that the joh is only "part, part— ONDON — Three years ago, the Swedes were semifinalists in the European soccer champion— Semifi

ship, which seemed just about right considering they were the hosts. Last summer, this nation of fewer than 9 million people took third place in the World Cup. Now, IFK Gothenhurg, the flagship of Sweden's semiprofessional league, is training for the quarterfinals of the European Champions' Cup, having beaten the mighty clubs Barcelooa and Manchester United in the Champions' League.

To make sense of this, you are invited to contact, of all places, ICA the largest chain of

lan Thomsen food stores in Sweden. The call is directed to the public relations department, to the desk of Pontus Kamark. He was a defender for the World Cup team last

summer, and he is captain of IFK Gotheohurg.
"We sponsor many teams in different sports," he said. "If you have seen our sweaters when we play. the sign on our stomachs reads ICA. From Adidas I huy the shirts, put the logos on and give them away to the teams that maybe can't afford them. The teams keep contact with me and I arrange everything

go away to train in better weather, because there is this matter of the cup they are trying to win. He is 25. Before the team leaves he makes arrangements with the professor and takes his assignments with him.

"It is good that my university work is a lot of home studying." Kamark said. "There is lots of time oo buses and airplanes. Most of the work gets done." The league finishes in October, in suhmission to the dark Swedish winter. He said it was both good and bad that his club had spent the last few months training exclusively for the rare Champions' League match, while the other quarterfinalists played the meat of their domestic season. The truth of our short conversation is that Kamark is not a cheerleader. He is pleasant and helpful, but he does not insist on championing his team's method. Of course, that's the best way of winning any argument.

It turns out that the oational team went directly to the airport from the World Cup final in Los Angeles. The players arrived home the following morning and spent the day in public celebrations in Stockholm

"It was a very hig thing for the Swedish people,"

The Swedish league was due to resume in two weeks. "For a short while we took it easy, but then the league was starting again," Kamark said. "It might

He tries to imagine how he will be earning money in five or 10 years; this alone separates him from most successful athletes.

have dragged us down, hut our self-confidence was high, and our conditioning was very high. It's been a very good year. I think I lost six games last year, the whole year."

Of course it isn't so simple to compare Pootus Kamark against, say, Romário, who took an extra month to return to Barcelona (temporarily, it turned out) following Brazil's World Cup victory. The quality of play demanded of Romário by country and

stood on the same ground as Romário last summer, helping to stifle him somewhat, the Swede's pressures are lifted outside the stadium. Kamark can move freely throughout Sweden. He is greeted without being hounded.

Between playing in the World Cup in summer and training for Europe during the winter, Kamark has spent all but three weeks of the past year playing or training. Then there is his job, which he doesn't

really need financially, and school.

"Right oow I think about half of the Gothenhurg players have jobs part-time," Kamark said. "That is because some of the oew players don't work, and some of the young players don't work. It's very hard to find work. to find work even if you think of us as celebrities. Maybe the company doesn't want a player who is

His celebrity does help the company. "But then there are a lot of times people call and talk about business without knowing who I am." he said.

the Scandinavians — the European champion Danes, as well as the Norwegians, who qualified for the World Cup ahead of the Netherlands and Eng-Doesn't this explain in some way the successes of

anyway) in Sweden, where the captain of the top club acts more like a student-athlete than many of the athletes on scholarship at American universities. In the last few years, in the higgest games against the strongest teams, the Swedes have tended to make the

wisest decisions. "All that counts is your first 11," Kamark said.
"Even small countries can get 11 good ones."

He tries to imagine how he will be earning money in five or 10 years, and this alone separates him from most successful athletes in any profitable sport. It is a missing chink in the worldwide growth of specta-tor sport. Every creative person benefits from per-spective, and the universal symbol of sport can grow

only so much without it.

"Maybe I will be some kind of trainer," he said.

"Maybe I will be working in the economy or in some kind of public relations like I am now.

Well, what is he studying?

South Africa Stops **Australia to Gain Cup Quarterfinals**

Wayne Ferreira of South Africa won his reverse singles match Monday and Australia's Mark Woodforde had to forfeit Rafter seemed to wither at the the deciding match due to exhaustion, giving South Africa a 3-2 victory and a place in the Davis Cup World Group quar-

Trailing 2-1 at the start of play, South Africa got the two victories it needed, aided by the

DAVIS CUP

heat and humidity in Durban, South Africa, on the Indian

In St. Petersburg, Florida, Jim C rrier's 6-4, 6-3 victory over Cedric Pioline on Sunday sealed a 4-1 U.S. victory over France to set up a secondround matchup against Italy in Palermo in March. In the earlier reverse singles, Todd Martin abandoned the comfortable baseline game that cost him his first match, shifting to a chargeand-volley game that overpowered Guy Forget, 6-3, 7-6 (7-3),

In the other late match on Sunday, defending champion Sweden, one of only two countries in the history of the World Group to win a match after being down 0-2, did it again as Stefan Edberg and Jonas Bjorkman led a 3-2 victory over Denmark in Copenhagen.

Bjorkman, playing in place of the ill Magnus Larsson, nearly blew a 4-0 lead in the fifth set before beating Frederik Fetterlein 6-7 (5-7), 6-4, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3, 6-1 to clinch the contest. Earlier, Edberg had tied it 2-2 with a 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 7-6 (7-3) victory over Kenneth Carlsen.

Other second-round matches will pit Sweden against Austria. ands and Russia against South

ranked singles player, defeated Australia's Patrick Rafter 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2 to even the match. end of the third set and throughout the fourth.

That set up a deciding clash between Marcos Ondruska and Woodforde, the Australian doubles specialist pressed into singles duty because of an ill-oess to Richard Fromberg.

Woodforde, who teamed with Todd Woodbridge to win the doubles match Sunday and give Australia the lead, fell behind quickly and collapsed in his chair after dropping the first two sets, 6-4, 6-2, and trailing 1-O in the third.

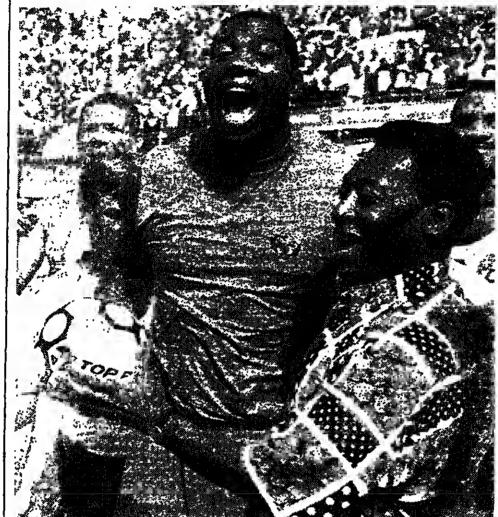
The Australian captain, John Newcombe, had planned to have Fromberg and Rafter play singles so no player had to compete all three days.

Instead, Woodforde stepped in after Fromberg came down with a virus. He lost to Ferreira the first day, then teamed with Woodhridge to win the doubles on Sunday. But Woodforde, looking pale and sweating profusely, was unable to continue Monday after the first game of the third set.

Ferreira wore down Rafter. who complained of dehydration after his four-set victory over Ondruska on the first day.

rerreira started brilliantly breaking Rafter's serve in the third and seventh games with potent service returns to clinch

Rafter fought back in the second set, breaking Ferreira in the sixth game and hanging on to even the match. The third set became a battle of survival, with both men blowing opportunities to break service until Ferreira succeeded in the 10th game as Rafter tired.



FIELD OF MAGIC - Earvin (Magic) Johnson, the former National Basketball Association star, was welcomed by the Brazilian soccer legend Pelé at a ceremony for an Olympic festival in Rio de Janeiro. Johnson was to play basketball in the festival.

Omen for New Ferrari: Tomba's Touch

The Associated Press

MARANELLO. Italy - Ferrari unveiled its new Formula-1 car on Monday, hoping to end the 11-year title drought of the idolized Italian team in the World Championship.

Italy's currently unbeatable ski hero. Alberto Tomba, gave the Ferrari his blessing, touching the red 412-T2 model and saying: "I hope to hring it good luck and inspire a successful season,

The new Ferrari, powered by a 3,000-cc, 12cylinder engine, was unveiled at the team headquarters ocar Modena,

"He has the winning touch, it's a good omen," said Ferrari's chairman, Luca Cordero di Montezemolo, referring to the three-time Olympic

The 1995 model is the 41st huilt by Ferrari for its 46th Formula One season. Last year. Ferruri scored only one Grand Prix victory, with Gerhard Berger at Hockenheim in Germany.

Ferrari last took the makers title in 1983. Its last drivers crown was won in 1979 hy Jody Scheckter of South Africa. Williams-Renault has won the makers title the past three years.

Young America Ends Skid

Comeback Victory Also Stops Conner's Streak

America rallied during the last the leader in the standings. leg to defeat Stars & Stripes on Among the challengers. the America's Cup defender course, ending a five-race victory streak for Dennis Conner's boat.

On the challenger side on Sunday, Chris Dickson's Tag Heuer Challenge stormed across the finish line more than 15 minutes ahead of Pedro Campos's Rioja de España, and Makota Namba's Nippon scored a victory when John Bertrand's oneAustralia had to quit on the first leg with an equipment failure.

Young America had fallen behind by more than two minutes because of a tangled sail, hut caught Conner's boat on the home stretch.

The Young America skipper, Kevin Mahaney, after winning the start and the run to the first mark, slipped behind on the next three legs but fought back to trail Conner by just 23 seconds rounding the last mark.

Conner then made the fatal decision to allow Mahaney to split away to the left-hand side of the course, leaving Stars & Stripes to sail its own race without a cover on its rival.

Mahaney's tactics paid off as he picked up a shift gained a huge advantage and took the race hy one minute and 46 seconds - a gain of more than two minutes on one leg.

"The learning experience is getting behind and coming back," said Mahaney. The wind was shifting and Conner wasn't in the position to cover. He couldn't jibe into our bad air."

We didn't do a good joh. said Paul Cayard, afterguard of Stars & Stripes. "We were not in the right place. We should have gone with them hut we were almost on the lay line and thought we should stay."

After a strong start in the competition, Young America has struggled lately. Sunday's triumph snapped a three-race losing streak.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Young America is now with made to Nippon Challenge's

SAN DIEGO — Young in two points of Stars & Stripes, first boat, JPN-30.

Among the challengers, Bertrand's oneAustralia retired from its match against Nippon Challenge after a spreader bar, which holds the steel lines supporting the mast, snapped.

"It went off like a cannon," said Bertrand. "We were lucky not to lose the mast."

In the most lopsided match of the America's Cup so far, NZL-39 defeated the winless Rioja de España hy 15 minutes and 4 seconds.

OneAustralia's retirement

Team New Zealand had argued that the changes to lengthen and narrow JPN-30's hull had effectively made it a new boat — a third boat — thus violating race rules limiting each syndicate to two boats.

The jury also rejected pro- (tests from France 3 and Team New Zealand, who claimed that rival syndicate boats had come closer to their boats than the 200 yards (180 meters) allowed under America's Cup rules.

On the defender course Monkept Peter Blake's Team New day, America3 was to race Stars Zealand at the top of the chal- & Stripes. On the challenger riger standings.

The America's Cup internafacing NZL-39, oneAustralia tional jury on Sunday night dis- was to meet Sydney 95 and missed a protest by Team New France 3 was matched against Zealand over major alterations Rioja de España. (AP. Reuters)

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Tie Makes the Penguins The Last of the Unbeatens

The Associated Press

There are no more undefeated, untied teams in the National Hockey League. The Pittsburgh Penguins will have to settle for being the

last of the unbeatens after tying the Devils, 3-3, on Sunday in East Rutherford, New Jersey. Handson
Bruce Driver scored the tying goal late in the third period
on a 40-footer that got past Ken Wregget. Driver almost won

NHL HIGHLIGHTS

the game in overtime when the Devils had a two-man advantage, but Wregget stopped his shot from the point and then denied rookie Brain Rolston from in close.

The Penguins got three assists by Ron Francis and a goal and two assists by Jaromir Jagr in their quest for an eighth straight victory. The NHL record for consecutive victories at the start of a season is 10, set by the Toronto Maple Leafs last season. Five teams have opened with seven straight victories.

Sabres 2, Lightning I: In Buffalo, New York, Domenik Hasek won his third one-goal game in 12 days and lowered his league-leading goals-against average to 1.33. Donald Audette scored the game-winner 1:12 into the third

period, tipping Petr Svoboda's shot past Darren Puppa.

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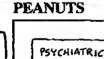


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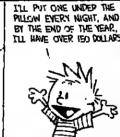








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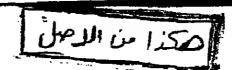




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Kentucky Frightfully **Overcomes** Syracuse

Kentucky's coach, Rick Pitino, was glad the game was played in daylight. It wasn't just an ugly victory; it was scary. On Sunday, No. 6 Kentucky beat No. 10 Syracuse, 77-71, in

a game marked by 58 turnovers in Lexington, Kentucky: Syracuse had 33 turnovers and Ken-

tucky was guilty of 25.
"Normally we don't like to play this kind of horror show at night because you go home and

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

have nightmares," Pitino said. "At least this was a day game. Both teams couldn't bave played any worse."

The victory was the first for Pitino in seven games against the Syracuse coach Jim Boeheim, for whom he was an assistant from 1976 to 1978. It also was the Wildcats' first triumph of the season over a top 10 team.

Jeff Sheppard gave Kentucky the lead for good, 64-62, when he hit two-free throws with 5:14 left. Tony Delk then hit a 3pointer from the left side as Kentucky took a 67-62 lead with 3:20 to go.

No. 7 UCLA 92, Notre Dame 55: UCLA, inspired by Ed O'Bannon's outburst over a hard foul on a teammate, routed Notre Dame behind George Zidek's 20 points in Los Angeles.

The Bruins led by just two points after a sloppy first half in which UCLA shot 32 percent and Notre Dame committed 16 turnovers. But they got hot to start the second half, building a 38-29 advantage as the Irish missed their first five shots.

UCLA point guard Typs Edney was driving to the basket when he was knocked to the floor by forward Derek Manner. He winced in pain, prompting O'Bannon to rush at Manner. O'Bannon was held back by several teammates before re-

ceiving a technical. No. 16 Arizona St. 87, Washington St. 60: Mario Bennett had 24 points and 14 rebounds, and freshman Jeremy Veal for Arizona State, the host.

Bennett was 6-of-8 from the field and 12-of-23 from the line. setting a school record for free-

throw attempts in a game. The game was tied at 36 with 17:15 remaining, but Arizona State outscored the Cougars 32-10 over the next 11:34 to take a 68-46 lead. Veal, who was 7-of-10 from the field, scored seven points in the run and Ron Riley made three straight 3-pointers.

Marquette 59, No. 23 Cincinnati 52: Visiting Marquette avenged its worst loss of the season and handed Cincinnati its third straight loss, the Bearcats' longest losing streak in five years.

Nebraska 71, No. 24 Oklahoma 59: Led by the play of alternating centers Mikki Moore and Chris Sallee, Nebraska's defense beld visiting Oklahoma to a season-low point total.

Oklahoma shot only 36 percent. Moore had 12 points and Sallee 11 for Nebraska, which

forced 25 mmovers.

ACROSS

1 Kind of acid



The Colts' Marshall Faulk, stopped after gaining a first down, broke O. J. Simpson's 1973 Pro Bowl rushing mark.

Faulk and AFC Shred NFC in Pro Bowl

HONOLULU - Marshali Faulk, the only rookie in the game, ran for 180 yards to shatter O. J. Simpson's 22-yearold Pro Bowl record as the AFC over-

powered the NFC, 41-13. In the final game of the National Football League season, the Indianapolis Colts star carried 13 times and scored on a 49-yard run Sunday to top Simpson's record of 112 yards rushing set in the 1973 Pro Bowl.

Faulk was named the game's most valuable player.

Seattle's Chris Warren also went over the previous rushing mark with 14 carries for 127 yards for the American Football Conference, which rolled up 400 yards on the ground against the National Football Conference's all-star defense.

Marino, in the final quarter, when the AFC broke the game open with three touchdowns.

The tight end Eric Green of Pittsburgh had two touchdown receptions as the AFC, whose champions have lost 11 straight in the Super Bowl, won the Pro Bowl for the third time in five years.

The AFC defense gave up just 209 yards of offense to the NFC, only 41 yards rushing.

Green caught a 22-yard scoring pass from Denver's John Elway in the second quarter, helping the AFC rally from a 10-0 deficit. He then had a 16-yard TD reception from the Los Angeles Raiders' Jeff Hostetler, replacing the injured Dan

Steve Young of San Francisco, the MVP of the 49ers 49-26 Super Bowl victory over San Diego a week earlier, helped stake the NFC to a 10-0 lead in the first quarter, but a third-quarter field goal by Minnesota's Fuad Reveiz was the only other NFC scoring. Young completed 8 of 15 passes for

129 yards and the one score in the loss. Faulk made several spectacular runs, including a 41-yarder early in the fourth quarter. On his 49-yard touchdown, off a fake punt, he stripped tacklers in the secondary in breaking free for his team's final touchdown.

No Baseball Peace in Sight As Clinton Deadline Looms

even the prodding, poking and and players were far apart, the pushing of President Bill Clin-president refused to take no for ton, it seems, can produce peace answer. Instead, he sent Usery

Ordered by Clinton back to the bargaining table for one more try at settling the often-bostile strike, all that players and owners could do Sunday

The bargaining table for one given any stronger request to do my utmost to get a voluntary settlement." Usery said.

Monday, oo the 100th anniversary of Babe Ruth's birth Usery was to present terms of a settlement to Clinton. No joint talks were planned.

"At this point, it's not clear we should be hopeful," for e and owners were within shout-settlement, the White House ing distance on the major ispress secretary, Miebael sues; as it turned out, the sides McCurry, said Monday, merely wound up shouting. "Frankly, we're keeping the players and owners guessing because frankly that may provide inducement for them to settle."

tion that Congress could pass to impose an agreement and get baseball back on the field

without replacement players. The president bad set Monday as a deadline for either significant progress or a settlement. But with neither in sight, Clinton asked Usery to propose a solution.

move in yards,"

More precisely, the sides budged just a few thousand dol- was clear, lars during last week's talks and proposed deal.

Clinton met with Usery and Labor Secretary Robert Reich there is spring training."

The Associated Press for 45 minutes Sunday in the WASHINGTON — Not Oval Office. Told that owners starts April 2.

back to the Mayflower Hotel to

But be could not persuade the sides to even talk together. Rather, about an hour after and only 10 days before the the union ended its 45-day sign-scheduled start of spring training freeze, owners responded by ing, the special mediator W. J. prohibiting teams from signing players to contracts.

The union bead, Donald Fehr, said last week that he would soon know if the union

"To throw this kind of a bomb pretty clearly that the intent is to have the bomb explode," he said. Usery'a terms could be used He called it "perhaps the most manager, Boh Quinn. as the basis for special legisla- provocative step they could take in a desperate attempt to break off negotiations."

The strike started Aug. 12 and led to the cancellation of the World Series for the first time since 1904. The walkout, Quinn said the Giants told baseball's eighth work stoppage since 1972, threatens to wreck this season, too.

solution. Teams have been signing
"At the pace we were going, it strikebreakers and have planned would take a long time to get to start the season with them if where we were going," Usery the regular major leaguers do not said. "We can't continue to return. The Clinton administramove in inches when we need to tion is opposed to the use of replacement players. Reich said Clinton's message

"He emphasized the urgency remained \$2 billion apart in the seven-year span of the owners' rapid settlement." Reich said. "He wants to make sure there is to show up for the team's final a 1995 season, to make sure

Exbibition games begin March 1. The regular season

Clinton, the Senate and the House, however, might be the ones who ultimately set the terms of a settlement.

"I think they'd better pay et-tentioo to this president," Orrin Hatch, the Senste Judiciary Committee chairman, told CNN. "I think he means business. I'm going to support him

■ Strawberry Suspended

Darryl Strawberry was sus-pended from baseball on Monday for violating his aftercare program and immediately released by the San Francisco Giants, The Associated Press re-ported from New York.

"It was made very clear to Darryl upon his signing last June that any violation of this into the negotiations suggests nature would automatically terminate his contract with the team," said the Giants' general

Strawberry, also facing federal tax-evasion charges, was auspended for 60 days by major league baseball. The outfielder

Quinn said the Giants told Strawberry that "since receiv-ing the test results," he no longer was with the team. He did not indicate when Strawberry was last tested.

Although this is the first time Strawberry has been suspended by major-league baseball, he has a long record of problems. Last season, he avoided suspension by entering a rehab pro-gram after he told the Los Angeles Dodgers he had a substance abuse problem. The admission came after he failed spring training game, April 3, in Anaheim, California,

Abdul-Jabbar Wins Election To Hall of Fame

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts - Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the all-time leading scorer in National Basketball Association history, led a group of seven voted into the Basketball Hall of Fame on Monday.

Also selected were the women's Olympic and college stars Cheryl Miller and Anne Donovan, the former Soviet coach Alexander Gomelsky, the for-mer NBA official Earl Strom, the forward Vern Mikkelsen and the coach John Kundia.

Gomelsky was nominated by the International Committee. The seven were chosen from a final field of 11 candidates

and will be inducted into the Hall of Fame here on May 15. Abdul-Jabbar, who starred for the Los Angeles Lakers and Milwaukee Bucks, finished his legendary 20-year career as the NBA's all-time leading scorer with 38,387 points and the league's all-time leading playoff scorer with 5,762 points. He is the only player to win the NBA Most Valuable Player award six times and was selected for a record 19 all-star games. He won

six NBA championships.

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NBA Standings

SCOREBOARD

Socramento Portiond Golden Sixte LA, Clippers New York 29 25 24 29 2-799 Orleado 29 26 23 16 5-160 NY: Ewing 15-32 7-6 38. Storks 7-29 3-5 21. Harper 9-13 9-4 20: C: O'Neal 17-28 7-13 4, Anderson 5-12-2 15. Rebounds—New York 55

Anterson 5-12/2-2 15. Rebounds—New York 25 (Ewing 13), Orlando 56 (O'Neol 15). Assiss— New York 27 Istorics, Horper 77, Orlando 25 (Hordaway 6). Seottle 34 38 38 34—136 Alliand (Horsdowny 61. 34 39 38 34—335 36min) 17 23 37 32—339 5: Kernp 9-14 6-18 24, GHR 9-17 1-1 21; M: Owens 8-14 5-10 21, Willis 6-10 6-17. Rehowside—Scottle 47 (Kerns 11). Microil 41 (Ashowside—Scottle 47 (Kerns 11). Microil 41 (Ashowside). Microil 4

Washinston 36 19 27 23—105
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Chorlotte 42 (Mourning 10), Assists—Washinston 48 (Skiles 91, Charlotte 37 (Rosues 81,
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Pinenix 22 37 24 38—124
Pinenix 32 25 21 22—100
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Rebussdas—Houston 48 (Cloiuwon 11), Pincenix 61 (Barriery 11), Assists—Houston 34 South the second of the second second

(Maxwell, Cassell 71, Phoents 25) Barkiev 71.
Minpesola 24 14 29 24 — 32
Baston 27 37 24 36 — 115
M.: Rider 7-23 44 18. Rooks 47 3-3 11: 2:
Rocija 7-146-6 28. Miner 9-185-5 23. D.Brown 11:
Bo-1 22. Rebounds — Minnesola 55 | Pastor 91.
Boston 49 (Montrass 18). Assists—Minnesola
17 (Elsley 5). Boston 27 (Douglas 71.
Chicago 37 (Douglas 71.
Chicago 17 37 24 22—23
C.: Pippen 15-241-535. Armstrong 6-135-6 20)
G.: Hardoway 9-18 7-9 28. Cotting 19-17-3-5 23.
Rebounds—Chicago 53 (Puppen 11). Colden
State 55 | Gupliotta, Alexander 13). Assists—
Chicago 26 (Kultoc Pippen 6), Golden State 21
(Jeanings 9). twell, Cassell 71, Phoenix 25)Barkley 7).

Top 25 College Results

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' sneats college basiscipal and fured Sendar:

6. Kentucky 115-31 bent No. 18 Syrocuse 77-71. Next: of Tennessee, Wednesday, 7, UCLA 114-21 bent Notre Dame (17-8) \$2-55. Next: of Westingsfort, Thursday, 16. Syrocuse (14-3) lost 10 No. 4 Kentucky 77-71. Next: vs. Provinces

last to No. 6 Kennucky 77-71. Next: vs. Provi-dence, Wednesdow,
16. Arizona State (16-5, 6-3) best Washington
State (16-7, 5-4) 12-60. Next: vs. California,
Thursdow, 22. Clockmatt (15-6, 5-3) last to Mar-haette 111-7-3-81 59-52. Next: vs. Dayton, Sun-day, 24. Oklahama (16-5, 3-3) last to Nebreska (15-6, 2-4) 71-59. Next: vs. Karsas State,
Nextoneday.

Other Major College Scores

EAST

Ruivers 72, Duouesne 70 St. Peter's 56. Contailus 55 SOUTH New Orleans 103, South Alaboma 9 S. Carosilea St. 78, Delaware 51, 70 ANDWEST DePaul 85. Darlon 71 .. 485 171 10.00 **NHL Standings**

EASTERN CONFÉRENCE

Pocific Division

S 1 1 11 19

4 3 1 9 24

4 5 8 8 23

3 5 6 6 20 SUNDAY'S RESULTS Heriford
Grabec
First Period: Q-Clark 4 1Young, Sekicl:
(pp),Second Period: Ro scoring,Taked Period: (pp),Second Period: Ro scoring,Taked Period: Q-Kovotienko 5 (Krupp, Sekicl): H-Turcoting 4 (Pronger); G-Young 2 (Bassen, Krupp); (en), Shots on goal: H 105-11—26, Q 134-12—34, Goatles: H. Burke, Q. Fisct.
Chicago 4 3 2—9
Vancasarger 1 1 2—4

Chicago 4 3 3—9 Vascouver 1 1 3—4 First Period: C-BSutter 3 (Grieve. Grohom): C-Nicholis 2 (Chellos, Roenick); (pp). C-Suter 3 (Chellos, Roenick); (pp). C-Nicholis 3 17 se-3 [Chelke, Rosnick); (ps), C-Nicholis 3 l'Ys-boert); V-Brown I ILinden, McLeon); [ps), Second Parist; C-Nicholis 4 [Poulin, Smith]; V-Linden I] Lumme, Brown); (ps). C-Yseboert 2 (Nicholis, Ruuffu); C-Nicholis 5(ps), Third Period; [G-Roenick J (Amonte, Chellost; 1C-Yseboert 3 (Nicholis, Chellost); IV-Bobych 1 (Linden, Adams); IV-Romins 2 [Murzyn, Bure]; Shots se goal; C 11-76—24. V B-17—22. Gediles; C. Belfour, V, McLeon-Williamen.

Pirst Period; T-Kilma & (Cole, Ciccons); B-Prestey 3 (Roy, Boucher); Second Period; **ESCORTS & GUIDES**

None,Third Period; B-Audette 2 (Svebodu, Khmylev); Sacts on seed; T 3-7-6-16, 2 14-6-12-32, Goalles; T. Puppe, B, Hosek, Auchetet I 1 1 1-3 Les Aspètes 8 8 2-2 Anotheria 1 1 1—3
Anotheria 1 1 1—3
Anotheria 1 1 1—3
Anotheria 1 8 8 3—2
First Period: A-Sweeney 1 (Corkum, Littey):
Second Period: A-Corkum 1/Third Period:
L.A-Kurri 3 (McSoriey, Gretzky): (op), L.A-Donneily 1 (Srowt, McSoriey): A-Kurvers 3
(Dourts, Van Allen); Shets ou goet; A 10-10-6—26, L.A. 7-11-14—32. Goeffes: A. Shtolenkov,
L.A. Hrudey,
Pittsburgeh 8 2 0 6—3

New Jersey
Pirst Period: N.J.-Driver 1 (Guerin Broden): Second Period: P-Sondstran 5 (Francis, Jogn): (Pol. P-Jogn) (Francis): (\$1) N.J.-

MocLeon 2 McKow Driver); (PP), P-Murphy 2 (Francis, Jour); (pp).Third Period; N.J.-Oriver 2 (Lemiano, Corponter); Period: N.J.-Oriver 2 (Lemieux, Carpenter); OverFine: None. Shots on goal: P 4-13-4 1—22. N.J. 17-11-13-5—46. Goalles: P, Wregoet. N.J.

NFL Pro Bowl Summary

AFC 6 17 3 21—41 NFC 18 6 3 6—13 NFC—FG Reveiz 28. 6:55. NFC—Carter 51 pass Iroth Young Trevelz kicki, 9:09. Second Quarter AFC-Green 22 pass from Elway (Carney

AFC-Green 22 pcss from Elway (Carney Kicki, 43, AFC-FG Corney 22, 7:28, AFC-Hoord 4 run, 1Carney Kicki, 12:51, Taird Quarter NFC-FG Revetz 49, 4:51, AFC-FG Corney 23, 13:24, Fourth Overter AFC—Warren 11 run (Carnev kick), 2:31.

AFC—Green 16 pass train Hostetter [Carney kick], 8:17. outk 49 run)Corney kick), 12:31,

A-47,121. Kickoff Returns Comp-Att-Int

ARmon 1-9, D.Sonders 1-(minus 61. PASSING—AFC, Plwgy 3-7-0-31, Bledsoe 5 13-1-43, Hostetler 4-8-0-83, MFC, Young 8-15-0 Cooles 2-12, Brown 2-9, Fryor 1-15, Hourd 1-34, NFC, Curter 4-81, Mothis 2-23, Johnston 2-17, **Davis Cup Results**

United States & France | (In St. Petersburg, Fla.): Singles: Todd Morfin, U.S. dof. Gay For-net, 4-1, 7-6 (7-41, 7-6 (7-5)) Jim Courier, U.S. def.

Australia, 7-6 (8-6), 7-5, 6-3; Wayne Ferreira Australia, 7-6 (8-6), 7-5, 6-3; Woyne Petritira det, Patrick Rafter, 6-2 3-6 6-4 6-2; Marcos Ondruska det, Mark Woodforde; 6-4 6-2 1-0 (refired III); Daubles; Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde, Australia, Bell, Woyne Fer-phra and Pier Narvol, 7-5, 6-3, 7-6 17-5). AMERICA ZONE

AMERICA ZONE
Gross One
Vesezuela 3, Uruguary 6 (in Coracas); Siaules: Nicolos Pereira, Venezuela, det. Marcela Filiphi. 4-2-7. (6-6); Jimmy Szymanaki.
Venezuela, del. Federica Dondo, 4-8. 6-1,
Arpentina 2, Chile 2 1 in Buenos Alres); Sinules: Marcela Rius, Chile, det. Franca Dovin.
7-8, 6-3. 6-2; Javier Franc, Argentina, def. Gobriol Silberstein, 5-7, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Bazuli 3, Buhamos 8 (in Ria de Janeiro);
Shaples: Lutz Maffar det. Roser Smith, 6-3, 62; Fernando Melisani det, Marck Knowles, 6-2.

2: Fernando Meliseni det, Mork Knowles, 6-2, 3-4, 5-2, Mestico 3, Pera 1 (in Mexico City): Singles: Legnardo Lovollo, Mexico, det, Johns Yzogo. 2-4, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3; Luit Envieue Herrero, Mexico. v., Alejandro Aromburu, Peru, cid., roin. Godfestalle 4, Bellyto 1 (in Gudernola City); Sengles: Jose Medrano, Bollyto, det. Ferrando Suntoryo. 6-3, 6-4; Luis Peraz Chota, Guoterno-cet. Carlos, Nouerto, 6-2, 6-4;

Sumayou 6-1, 6-4; Luis Perez Chote, Guoternole, det. Carlos Novorre, 6-2, 6-4.

Raseder 5, Cebez 2 (in Guoyoquil, Ecuador);
Singles; Juan Pine, Cubn, del, Luis Agrian
Marelan, 6-3, 4-6-3, 2-4, 6-1; Nicolas Lamentil,
Ecuador, det. Lazoro Nevorre, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.

Casade 3, Hadil 2 (in Part to Prince); Sinsies; Ronald Agenor, Hotti, det. Sebasilen Lurcou, 6-2, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4; Andrew Sandider, Canada
def. Bertrand Madsen, 3-6, 7-3, 6-4, 2-4, 7-5.
Callouble 3, Parawaya 2 (in Asmolan); Sinsies; Mauricio Hadda, Colombia, def. Ricardo
Meno, 6-2, 6-7, 5-6-3; Raman Delsado, Para
meno, 6-2, 6-7, 5-6-7; Raman Delsado, Para
meno, 6-4, Mario Rincon, Colombia, 6-4, 6-4 PAN PACIPIC OPEN

Kimiko Date (5), Japan, def. Iva Malel))8). Crastia, 6-1, 6-4): Lindsay Dovessori (31, Mur-rieto. Calif., def. Magdalena Maleeva)7), Bul-

Klimiko Date. Jopan 15) det Lindsay Daven-port, Murrieto, Calif. (3) 6-1, 6-2. AMWAY CLASSIC in Avidand Goorterlines

(11, Frunce, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3.

(6), Italy, 7-5, 2-6, 6-3. Final isen (21, Alpine, Calif., 3-6, 6-2, 6-7,

FIFTH TEST

PIRST TEST
New Zegland vs. West Indias, 4th Day
Monday, in Christchurch New Zeoland 1st Innings: 341-6 (declared) West Indes 1st Innings: 102-5

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Control Duval, \$151,200
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Guy Borgs, 546,900
Brud Facon, 546,900
Jock Nickiaus, 546,900
John Adoms, 536,400
John Adoms, 536,400

SPRINTER

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Tenerite 2. Real Acceptage 0
Real Modrid 2, Sevilla 0
Standlags: Real Modrid 31 points, Departive La Coruno 28. Barcelona 27, Bettis Sevilla 25, Zerossoz 25. Tererite 22. Athletic Bittoo 22, Sevilla 21, Essugnol 20. Real Sociedad 19. Valencia 19. Oviceto 19. Santiopo Compostela 19. Celta Visa 18. Alfocette 16. Validadidi 16. Affelica Modrid 15. Racing Santunder 15. Sporting Gillon 15. Lagranes 8. The second section is the second section of the second section of the second section is the second section of the section

BASKETBALL Mational Basketholi Association
NBA—Fined Brian Williams of Denver
\$2,500 and suspended him for any gone without pay and fined Tom Chambers of Utoh
\$4,000 for their parts in othercarions during a
same played Wednesday night.
60,570N—Trades Blue Edwards, forward, lo
Utoh for Jay Humphries, suard, and Philadelphila's 26-round draft chaice in the 19% draft.
DENVER—Walved Darnell Mee, suard,
HOUSTON—Placed Carl Herrera-forward,
on the Injured list.

on the Injured list.

ANNESOTA—Placed Chris Smith, sword. on the injured list. Activated Slocey King. forward, from the injured list. NEW JERSEY—Placed Sean Higsins.

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28 Affront 21 ----Speedwagon 23 Finsteraarhorn is one 24 Property

25 Bowling alley buttons 28 Bobby, here 29 Draft org. 20 Obsess 31 Flimflam

33 Less 32-Down 34 Oakland slugger, 1988 A.L. M.V.P. 37 Political pamphiel 39 Skylark maker

az Carnation spot

co City near Sparks 43 Summit 46 Summer drink 47 "Rabbit, Run" Redux," e.g.

48 "--- Lisa" 49 Colorado Indian so Be in the red 54 Bullet type 53 "A Year in Provence* author Peter

37 Psychological 55 "Forget it!" sa Shower time 38 Bureaucracy 59 in high spirits 41 Theatrical Imale co Cicero's was Tullius 42 Settle a score

CROSSWORD 61 Oozes 62 Make a palindromic living? 83 Upright DOWN 1 Two Byzantine

(AP, Reuters)

emperors 2 Some Mideasterners 3 Gets the soap out 4 --- Joe, of "Tom Sawyer" **6** Refrigerate 6 Census into 7 Room type

6 Bordeaux, e.g. 9 Nigeria's former capital 10 Jeff Lynne rock 11 "The Godfather" actor 12 "A Chorus Line"

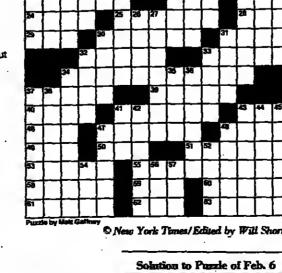
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goods 30 Speedy 31 Part of e royal flush 33 Splinter group 34 Bronte heroine 35 Void's partner 36 Bedtime for

Alonzo

injuries

43 Still ahead 44 "Hold on" 48 Company with 8 subsidiary 47 Christmas 48 Word befora league or domo \$2 Sandberg of basebal 54 Back talk 56 Maryland's 57 Three way



O New York Times/Edited by Will Shorts.

Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 6

MEMO SMACK CRAB
AVID TALON HOME
JANEMARPLE ALOE
ODO ERIJS ARREST
RESERVE EDEL
LEE LASSITERS
JOEL SCOTT TERSE
ULCER HOE SCENE
MICRO ANNE HEEL
POLYGAMY AMA
OUITP GRENADE
ARGUER ARTS RED
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I turned to my learned friend, Louis Levy, who was watching the game with me. Doesn't he have someone to

tell him that an elder statesman

does not do Frito Lays?" I

asked Louis. He responded, "No politician listens to advice any more. Do you think that anyone told President Clinton not to drag

Israeli Film Archivist Heads Berlin Fest Jury

BERLIN - In the 50th anniversary year of the liberation of Auschwitz, organizers of the Berlin Film Festival have chosen an Israeli, Lia van Leer, to

head the jury. Born in Bessarabia, a region between Moldova and Ukraine, van Leer founded the Jerusalem Film Archive and in 1984 created the Jerusalem Film Festival, which she directs.

Ецгоре

WASHINGTON — The out his State of the Union speech for an hour and a half?" I said, "Someone should have told him that he was putting the

ART BUCHWALD

U.S. Needs 'No' Men

country to sleep. Apparently, even Hillary didn't tell him." Presidents don't like to be told what to do. Besides, President Clinton kept getting standing ovations, so he never knew when to stop. Good judgment is not something our politicians revere. Take the other day when House majority leader Dick Armey mispronounced Congressman Barney Frank's name and called him Barney Fag. Obvi-ously Armey didn't have someone on his staff to tell him 'no, it wasn't a good idea." Louis

"But Armey claimed that it was a slip of the tongue and blamed the press for him using the F word!"

"Then the majority Leader should have had a 'no' person to save him from making slips of the tongue." Louis added. "In the old days politicians had kitchen cahinets and advisers they could use as sounding boards before they went public on an issue. If the idea didn't fly, it was just discarded. Unfortunately, nowadays even people of stature will sign up to do commercials with the first person whn asks."

"Do you think that Newt Gingrich has anyone telling him not to do things?"

"I'd be surprised if he did. Newt's a loose cannon, and every time someone offers him \$4.5 million for a book he wants to take it."

"Not to mention calling Hillary the B word."
Louis said, "In spite of Newt's mother declaring that she'd wash out his mouth with

soap and water, he still did it." "Without 'no' men, the country is a lot more frightening." I

"You can bet your Frite Lay on that," he said.

For Louvre's Director, Matters of Art and Security

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — Having spent 32 years at the Louvre, Pierre Rosenberg was so widely identified with the museum that his appointment as the director last October went almost unnoticed

But for Rosenberg, 58, an art historian, it has meant a wrenching change from the world of painting to the world of administration.

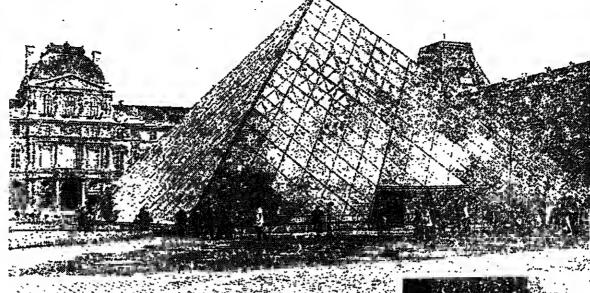
Last fall, these two worlds briefly overlapped. Almost his last act as the Louvre's chief curator of painting was to organize a huge exhibition observ-ing the 400th anniversary of the birth of Nicolas Poussin, one of his favorite painters. And in the weeks that followed, he was in the spotlight more as a recognized expert on Poussin than as the new head of the Louvre. Then, last month, after attending

the opening of the London version of the Poussin exhibition at the Royal Academy, Rosenberg was abruptly brought to earth. For the second time in a week, an art object had been stolen from the Louvre and it was his job to explain what had gone wrong.

The objects themselves were not of great value. On Jan. 11, a thief sliced a small painting by the 19th-century French artist Turpin de Crisse from its frame, On Jan. 18, another thief tore a hattle-ax from a 17th-century hronze sculpture; the weapon was returned 10 days later, left mysteriously in the main courtyard of the

The thefts highlighted the prob-lems of protecting 26,000 art objects on display in a vast museum that had more than 6 million visitors last year. But they also reminded Rosenberg of his new set of worries. At his first news conference as director, unhappy to be dealing with a security fail-ure, he said. "We have very efficient systems, hut we need to improve what we have."

Interviewed a few days later, he was still troubled by the problem. "Poussin said, 'The purpose of art is delectation,' "Rosenberg said, 'Se-curity works against this: paintings behind glass, viewers kept at a distance, alarms, guards. It's a problem.



The I. M. Pei pyramid, and the Louvre's director, Pierre Rosenberg.

We cannot accept we're in the hands of vandals. But the more crowds you have, the greater the risk."

In that sense, the risk keeps growing. In 1981, when plans to expand and modernize the Louvre were first announced, it received 2.5 million visitors. In 1990, with the attraction of f. M. Pei's glass pyramid, 5.1 million people visited the museum. In the 12 months after the new Richelieu Wing opened, on Nov. 18, 1993, the Louvre

had 6.3 million visitors. Even now, the Grand Louvre project is not complete. On Rosenberg's watch over the next three years, he said, \$120 million will be spent on revamping the departments of Greek, Roman and Etruscan art, of Oriental antiquities and of art objects, as well as on air-conditioning the Grande Ga-lerie and reinstalling the Spanish and Italian painting collections.

And here, once again, success will be measured by crowds, which will not only increase security risks but also further erode the pleasure of visiting the Louvre.

"We have too many tourists and I'm afraid they have evicted the visitors, those who know the museum, who love the museum," Rosenberg said. "I want to give the museum back to the visitors."

One idea is to change the system of guided tours: "You know, one girl speaking in Japanese, another girl speaking in Dutch and three poor visitors engulfed by the crowd, he said. To fight the cacophony, he wants to introduce the use of earphones, with each guide speaking softly into a little microphone.

But a more critical problem, he said, is that most tourists come to see just three works — "Venus de Milo."
"Winged Victory" and, above all,
Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" and create huge traffic problems. He promised a solution within a year for the "Mona Lisa," prohably by plac-

ing the painting in its own gallery.

Already then, Rosenberg has good reason to regret that he is no longer in daily contact with works of art, "In a certain way I have the feeling



I have lost if not power, well, a job for which I felt great love," he said. Indeed, he said he believed he might also have lost power. At the Louvre. the seven department heads are "completely free" to define their policies on acquisitions and loans to

exhibitions, he said, "so these are two fields in which I have little to say," Still, even in these areas, the record of his two predecessors, Hubert Lan-dais and Michel Laclotte, shows that

the Louvre's director always wields enormous power. Further, in his own often stormy career, Rosenberg has demonstrated that when either his own or the Louvre's interests are at stake, he merits respect as a political operator.

operator.

In the 1980s, two cases dragged his name into the headlines. One moveled the purchase by the Cleveland Museum of a Poussin that France claimed had left the country illegally. All French loans of artwork were suspended until Cleveland agreed to share exhibition of the painting with the Louvre over a 25-year period.

In the other case, Christie's in London was forced to sell Murillo's "No-bleman of Seville" to the Louvre at a below-market price after the museum showed that that painting too, had been smuggled out of France.

Rosenberg insisted that "we are not enemies of the collectors." He said that under new legislation, if a vendor's price for a work could not be met, an export permit had to be issued within three years. But he also called for an increase in the current \$25 million annual budget for acquisitions by France's national museums.

So with half of France's art heritage in storage, he was asked, what does the Louvre still need?

"A museum that is not buying is a museum that is dying," he said. "Ve-lázquez is the biggest hole in our collection. We have one painting from the Velazquez school, but even if it were a Velázquez, it wouldn't show that he is one of the greatest artists of all time."

Last year, the Louvre turned down the chance to buy a Velázquez. Or was it a Velázquez? France allowed the painting, an "Immaculate Conception" attributed to the artist, to be

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shipped to Sotheby's in London. But after a leading Spanish art historian suggested the painting was hy a pupil of Velázquez, the initial asking price of \$9 million was not met at auction last July. And the painting has still not been sold.

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North America Europe

Europe
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Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

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PARAMOUNT Pictures will pay Joe Eszterhas nearly \$4 million for "Reliable Sources," based on his experiences as a reporter, according to a Los Angeles Times source. The industry paper Daily Variety put the figure at \$3.4 million. Paramount confirmed that there was a deal, but remained silent on financial terms. Eszterhas, who wrote the hit thriller "Basic Instinct" for \$3 million, said the script would focus on an ambitious reporter whose actions while covering a hreaking story result in loss of a life. He once worked for his hometown paper, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and was a senior editor at Rolling Stone magazine.

More than 100.000 fans packed the world's largest soccer arena, in Rio de Janeiro, to see the last of five concerts in biggest crowd so far on the group's world Voodoo Lounge tour. Mick Jagger threw huckets of water on stageside spectators to cool them off during the two-hour concert.

Patti Davis, the rebellious daughter of Ronald and Nancy Reagan, says her father's Alzheimer's disease has led to a reconcilia-



PEOPLE

Patti Davis: A reconciliation.

tion with her parents. "I think if you're lucky in life, in any kind of challenging situation there are also miracles, also rays of Davis said on "Entertainment Tonight" in an interview for Reagan's 84th birthday on Monday.

Sylvester Stallone says he plans to persuade a major movie studio to set up a base in Miami, his newly adopted city. In an interview with the Miami Herald, Stallone said he also wanted to do his part to alleviate local problems. He left Los Angeles last year and bought an \$8 million waterfront mansion in Miami. Since then, he has hosted several charity events at his home.

Gloria Vanderbilt has won a \$1.79 million judgment against the estate of her former lawyer. A lawyer's disciplinary committee in New York concluded in 1992 that Thomas A. Andrews had misappropriated funds from the heiress, and he was disbarred. He died in 1993, three weeks before a judge ordered him to pay Vanderbilt \$1.3 million. She filed her claim in Florida against Andrews's estate.

Princess Diana is on a four-day visit to Japan. The princess will be the guest of Emperor Akihito and his wife, Empress Michiko, on Wednesday, even though it is not an official visit.

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